Daily Report

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Defense Secretaries Confer in Poland 27 Sep

LD2809113690 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Warsaw, September 27 (MTI)—The conference of Erno Raffay, Hungarian secretary of state of defence, Bronislaw Komorowski, the Polish deputy minister of defence, and Antonin Raszek, the Czechoslovak deputy minister of defence opened near Zakopane, Poland, on Thursday.

According to the Polish deputy minister, the aim of the meeting is to exchange experiences and information on the situation of the armies of the post-communist states, and their place in the new political order of the democratic and sovereign countries.

Polish, CSFR, Hungarian Defense Officials Meet

LD2909011790 Warsaw PAP in English 2133 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Zakopane, Sept. 28—The vice ministers of defence of Poland—Bronislaw Komorowski, Czechoslovakia—Antonin Raska, and Hungary—Erne Raffaya held a press conference today after concluding official talks in Koscielisko near Zakopane.

Komorowski presented a joint statement of the tripartite meeting, reading in part:

During the debates, the sides briefed each other on the changes taking place in their states and armies, the restoration of national identity to the armed forces, their subordination to national defence doctrines and adjustment of operation in the framework of the system of parliamentary democracy.

There was agreement that the goal of these transformations is to adjust national security to the new internal conditions and situation in Europe and the world.

The sides confirmed that their states and nations do not treat any of their neighbouring states and other states as potential foes.

Hungarian Ambassador Views European Arms Talks

LD0910165990 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Vienna, October 8 (MTI)—The results of last week's Soviet-American foreign ministeral talks on the European arms reduction accord, on almost all issues, is also in the national interests of Hungary, said Ambassador Istvan Gyarmati, leader of the Hungarian delegation to the Vienna arms reduction talks attended by 22 NATO and Warsaw Treaty member states.

Mr Gyarmati was speaking to MTI's Vienna correspondent on Monday, after returning from New York, where he was a member of the Hungarian expert group at the foreign ministerial conference of the 35 countries that belong to the Helsinki process. Mr Gyarmati is scheduled to attend an important session of the Warsaw Treaty disarmament committee, to open in Prague on October 9.

"The meeting between the Soviet and the American foreign ministers resulted in a breakthrough with regard to an agreement on European conventional armed forces. The sides agreed on all major issues. Their agreement opens up the road to concluding the treaty in November, which is a precondition to holding the meeting of the heads of state and governments of Europe, the United States and Canada, in Paris from November 19 to 21."

"I consider it particularly important that the Soviet Union also approved the Hungarian motion, under which no single country in Europe can have a greater than one-third of the total armed forces remaining in Europe after the reductions regulated in the treaty have been completed. It will thus be possible to significantly restrict the current excess of Soviet forces on the continent. Another major result is that the treaty will retrict the stock of fighter aircraft stationed in Europe. This kind of hardware is considered to be the most destabilizing factor among the five weapons' categories (tanks, armoured vehicles, artillery, fighter aircraft and helicopters) to be restricted."

Regarding the Warsaw Treaty committee session in Prague, Mr Gyarmati termed it important and pressing for the six countries to agree on what type of weapons and their distribution can be kept by individual East European countries following the fulfillment of Soviet demands.

Draft Law To Provide for Voting Rights

AU1010105790 Tirana ATA in English 1320 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Tirana, October 10 (ATA)—The Presidency of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania convened on October 9. It discussed on the draft law on elections to the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The meeting was declared open by Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, chairwoman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania. In her speech she pointed to the importance of the new draft law on elections to the People's Assembly, the measures adopted by the party for the further democratization and revolutionization of the whole country's life. Two are the important moments of this draft law: firstly, the fact that it grants more rights to the socio-political subjects to forward their candidates to the People's Assembly. According to the draft law, this right belongs to the Party of Labour of Albania, the Democratic Front of Albania, the trade unions, the women's union, the youth union, the National Veterans' Committee, the Writers and Artists' League as well as other organisations known by law. This guarantees a greater representation of various categories and strata of the people. Secondly, according to the new draft law, in every precinct there will be forwarded two or more candidates for deputies, something that will enable the electors to elect through secret voting one candidate amongst two or more candidates.

The Presidency described the new draft law as an important measure to implement the orientations of the recent plenums of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia's instructions, which will have its impact in the process of the democratization of the life of the country and the strengthening of people's power as well.

The members of the Presidency and guests discussed in principle on the new draft law. They pointed to its deeply democratic character in compliance with the developments in our country. Then, discussing article per article, they made suggestions and proposals for some amendments to it.

The Presidency also discussed on the procedure to be applied in forwarding the candidates for deputies among the people and laid the stress on the great tasks facing the Democratic Front in the election campaign. In this context, opinions were voiced regarding the cooperation of the Democratic Front with the other social-political organizations as well as with organizations and associations which the law entitles the right to propose candidates for deputies, their presentation among the people, the organization of propaganda, etc. The stress was laid particularly on the need of consulting the masses, taking into consideration their opinion. In this respect, the Democratic Front organizations and activists should play an active role.

At this meeting, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha spoke on the results of the visit of Comrade Ramiz Alia, who led the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at the UNO [United Nations Organization] as well as on the interest with which our working masses welcomed his speech at the 45th session of this organization. Our people, said she, welcomed the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia with a feeling of legitimate pride for the decent representation of our state, party and people at the UNO, where he presented with courage and wisdom the historic road full of struggles and efforts of the Albanian people and their contribution to the past and present as one of the most ancient peoples of this region and as active member amongst the European states. The foreign public opinion too took interest in this speech not only as for the clear presentation of the situation in our country, but only for the seriousness and profoundity of analysis of current questions and developments in the Balkans and broader.

The Presidency of the Democratic Front of Albania considered a full success the visit and the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the 45th session of the UNO and voiced their optimism for the successes being attained on the basis of the decisions of the recent plenums of the party Central Committee, the new measures and laws adopted by our socialis state under the wise and reliable leadership of Comrade Ramiz Alia.

The meeting of the Albanian Committee on the Balkan Understanding and Cooperation was held in Tirana on October 9. It examined the work done and the tasks facing it in the context of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkan states, to be held in Tirana on October 24-25, 1990.

Those in the meeting dwelt also on the relations of this committee with similar organizations in the other Balkan countries.

Current Shortcomings of Free Debate Discussed

AU0910185090 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Oct 90 pp 2-3

[Albert Shala article: "Pluralism of Opinions—A Necessary Precondition for Society's Further Democratization"]

[Excerpts] The need for the further emancipation of society has resulted in the need for an extensive and democratic clash of opinions, and a pluralist confrontation of the various solutions and practices to be pursued. The recent party plenums and instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia assigned these tasks with particular emphasis. The present level of the country's economic and cultural development, the multifariousness and complexity of the problems we must solve today and in the future, the acuteness and importance of these problems, and the correlations among them and among the branches of the economy, culture, knowledge, and science demand a pluralism of opinions and solutions at a general sociological level. [passage omitted]

The important democratizing processes on which our society has embarked have been accompanied by an invigoration of the innovative thinking of the broad masses—as is only natural—and by a confrontation of ideas and solutions to various problems which aims at the country's progress and prosperity, the refinement of democracy, and a strengthening of the homeland's independence. As in every rapidly evolving process, there must be unsteadiness and even various kinds of excesses in the free debates and differences of opinion. In some cases, the confrontation of opposing views turns into quarrels and arguments; some people may inadvertently base their opinions on erroneous facts; some people may "eat into" their working hours, discussing problems which could be dealt with at a more appropriate time; some people put forward the views which seem right to them and do not listen to the arguments of others. All in all, however, this is a democratic dialogue which is not to be despised because of excesses. There is still a great deal of imbalance, to which we must become accustomed and deal with rationally. Excesses come from various quarters. There are those who think that "the heavens will fall" if someone, for the sake of the task at hand, expresses a view different from that of his superior, a minister, the party organization, etc. There are also those who abuse the right to speak with all kinds of unfounded slanders and rumors.

We have still not learned to make proper use of debates, confrontations, and the ability to express different opinions, even in the press. Several months ago, a researcher polled a number of workers in the service sector and asked them why they engaged in private trade. The replies were not without interest, and were worth thinking about; however, the editorial board of the publication to which the data were sent did not think it proper to publish the results of this questionnaire. The implication was clear: The idea of private work is taboo.

One day, we, together with some friends, counted the number of commissions, editorial boards, collegiums, and opponents a dissertation must go through between the day of its public oration and the day it reaches the hands of the mass of readers. The number was no less than 15. It is clear what a fine filter individual thought must pass through before it reaches readers.

Some people have even found it difficult to accept the idea of an anonymous questionnaire as a useful means of obtaining extensive information about the public's view of the great and small concerns which worry them. The pretext is that our sincere, frank, and forthright people have no need for the anonymity of a questionnaire in order to state their opinions candidly.

A district people's council discusses a weighty problem, and different representatives elected by the people put forward different opinions. The masses, however, are only informed of the meeting's concluding decision or are given a general summary, although people need to know what so-and-so, whom they themselves elected, actually said.

Experience shows that even in a socialist society there exists the danger of creating structures of thought and action which harm its citizens' freedom to express their opinions. These are associated with subjectivism, mistaken elections, and the misappropriation of society's intellectual abilities. Where these structures have been elevated into systems of the most retrograde kind, the state has come into open opposition to the people. The fate of these societies is well known. Nobody has a monopoly on the truth, neither apparatuses, the party, nor communists. A monopoly on the truth and decision-making sooner or later leads to a failure to heed the voice of the masses, and alienation from their aspirations and interests. [passage omitted]

Lazri Interviewed on Alia's UN Speech

AU0910134890 Tirana ATA in English 0931 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Tirana, October 9 (ATA)—The participation of Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, at the 45th session of the UN General Assembly was an event of special importance for our foreign policy, the diplomacy of our country, stated among others Prof. Sofokli Lazri, director of the International Relations Study Institute, who accompanied Comrade Ramiz Alia in his mission at the UNO [United Nations Organization].

The concern of the international and local public opinion for Comrade Ramiz Alia's mission at the UN General Assembly for many reasons was great. It is explained above all with the events that took place in Eastern Europe, all the overthrows that occured there, then followed the unification of two Germanies, which changed the relations among the states of our continent. The process of European security and cooperation is now at a stage when important decisions are adopted for its further advance. It should also be said that the relations between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. are currently developing with an extraordinary intensity, something that has its impact on the relations amongst states. The aggression of Iraq against Kuwait was launched, which brought about great dangers not only to the security in the Middle East and broader. Their concern was great because of the savage anti-Albanian propaganda and generally against Albania's policy has been launched recently. [sentence as received] Through his speech at the UNO, through his talks and meetings both at the UNO and outside it, Comrade Ramiz Alia supplied definite answers to all the question forwarded. He spoke not only as a statesman of his country, he voiced not only the opinion of but also forwarded that great intellectual preoccupation of a contemporary politician for the world events and the troubles of mankind currently. [sentenced as received]

Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech was evaluated very much as for its content. [sentence as received] This evaluation was explained with the analysis of the problems Comrade Ramiz Alia laid in his speech, with the independent judgement in treating them from a special point of view, not only geographical, that is from the angle of Albania,

the Balkans, the Mediterranean or Europe, but also from the viewpoint of the special historical experience Albania and the Albanian people have had, from that great sensibility the small countries have for this world which changes rapidly, from that wisdom, coolheadedness and spirit of principle required particularly to solve current international problems. What attracted the attention was also the desire and political will Comrade Ramiz Alia displayed to pursue a constructive policy and render the whole possible contribution to the establishment and progress of the new international relations. The arguments and facts he forwarded pointed to Albania's unshakeable engagement in the road towards the further democratization of the whole life of the country, political, economic, social, spiritual etc., and in its determination to join the efforts of our people and country with those of the other peoples for the creation of a reliable world through dialogue and all sided cooperation among them. Everything Comrade Ramiz Alia uttered and forwarded at the UN General Assembly, the talks and meetings he had, were a heavy blow also to the ill-willing comments of the foreign propaganda regarding the events in the embassies in Tirana. They had the chance to listen directly and realize the real situation, Albania's policy, the perspectives of the development of our country, creating a general idea on the correct road Albania is following.

Concerning the Balkan problem, he said that the events which occurred in Eastern Europe, the unification the two Germanies, have diverted to some extent the attention from the situation in the Balkans and the Balkan problems, but this will not last. This will not last because the solution of the regional problems is a condition and an indispensability for the progress of security and cooperation in Europe. The European security and cooperation cannot be attained partially. Precisely for this reason Albania's opinion, the evaluation of the situation in the Balkans, Albania's policy towards the Balkan problems, its activity in this field cannot but arouse interest. And all those present in the UN Assembly noticed in Comrade Ramiz Alia's speech a constructive, peaceloving and effective policy which responds not only to the interests of the Balkans but also to the interests of Europe and the whole world.

Regarding the meetings Comrade Ramiz Alia conducted during his stay at the United Nations Organisation, Prof. Sofokli Lazri said:

Comrade Ramiz had many meetings with heads of states and governments, with foreign ministers and other personalities, such as with the president of Turkey, Ozal; of Romania, Iliescu; with the premier of Finland; with Shevardnadze; with the foreign minister of China and others. But he met and greeted also with the president of the U.S.A., George Bush; Mrs. Thatcher; the Italian premier, Andreotti; the German president, Von Weizsaecker; and others. What I should say is that they exchanged not only greetings and impressions but also forwarded some idea and made some proposal. In all cases the mutual desire was expressed for the progress of the relations among the states. Regarding these meetings, I would wish to stress another moment I deem of importance.

The diplomacy of our times is carried out at high levels. Now through their frequent meetings, the heads of states and governments have the possibility to listen directly to the others' stands and not learn them through the press and books. They themselves want to touch as if by hand the genuine political situation of the other states, the tendencies of development, aims, limitations and circumstances in these countries. From this viewpoint the profit is great because it creates possibilities for the more intensive development of the relations amongst states and their onward march on a known ground and careful and intelligent directions, for those actions they want to make, for those relations they want to establish, for that cooperation they want to carry out.

Regarding the Kosovo question and the Albanian viewpoints, he said:

The problem of Kosovo is a major problem and it has already surpassed the internal Yugoslav framework. It has been internationalised due to the fact that the Serb policy towards Kosovo poses danger not only to Yugoslavia but also to our region and even broader. The Albanian viewpoint could not fail to arouse attention and could not fail to leave impressions on all those who were present in the great hall of the UN General Assembly, be it due to the fact that Albania is profoundly interested in the situation in Kosovo, in what occurs there, be it also for another fact that as a neighbouring country it has the possibility to know better the situation there. But this is not the matter. Many states, governments and various official and public personalities approve now the analysis on the situation in Kosovo and Albania's constructive suggestions for its improvement. One should expect that international pressure towards Serbia to make her give up the oppression of the Albanians in Kosovo and afford the Albanians the possibility to enjoy all national and democratic rights belonging to them, increase. The Serbian policy towards Kosovo is a policy that runs counter to all the democratic and progressive processes occurring in Europe and in the world. Due to the international atmosphere, sooner or later, it will collide with this major world current. Hence it is a policy doomed to failure.

Regarding the meeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia with the Albanians of America, he continued, the patriotic emotions were everlasting just like the inextinguishable longing for their homeland, their relatives. Above all, it was a burst of that noble pride when they learned of the progress of the distant homeland, the progress which embodied the realisation of all that struggle waged by the Albanian patriots to see their homeland free, independent and sovereign. The visits of Comrade Ramiz Alia, the first head of the Albanian state to New York, to America confirmed the great dream of the past to see Albania, the Albanian state on equal footing with the other nations, to see how the Albanian civilization, the Albanian culture, the Albanian freedom-loving spirit is

evaluated and respected throughout the world. They were glad that thanks to the initiative of our government they are given the possibility to establish direct contacts with the homeland, to increase the communications, to keep alive all those threads which link them with the sources of Albanian culture, tradition, which keep alive the conscious identity and originality of these patriots. Finally I would like to say that the enthusiasm the mission of Comrade Ramiz Alia in the United Nations aroused in Albania is an expression of the support of our people for those ideas, stands he voiced in the UNO, that is, the unanimous and determined support for the realisation of this policy. Besides, the evaluation of the activity of Comrade Ramiz Alia, of his speech showed that when it is about freedom, independence and national sovereignty, the Albanian people are united and unanimous. They also testified to the political emancipation of our people, in the sense that they support precisely those international processes, those ideas and initiatives which consolidate and are not only in the interest of our country, the freedom, independence but they also contribute to the consolidation of peace, cooperation and general international security, Prof. Sofokli Lazri said concluding his interview.

Alia Delivers Speech to Albanians in Boston

AU1010090690 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 3 Oct 90 p 1

[Speech by Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, to members of the Albanian community in Boston on 1 September: "Keep Alive Your Love for Albania, and Pass it on to Your Children and Grandchildren"]

[Text] Dear brothers and sisters, friends and comrades, ladies and gentlemen, I am very pleased to be with you and I thank you for your warm welcome.

Since I left Albania, I have been looking forward to this meeting with you Albanians abroad in the American colony, who have always stood by the homeland and struggled for its freedom, independence, development, and progress.

The Albanian community in the United States has produced many distinguished Albanians, fighters, and men of knowledge. Fan Noli, that brilliant and enlightened man, is the most outstanding. There have been others in the past; I hesitate to mention names, because there are many of them, and you are all Albania's well-wishers and fighters for her cause.

The Albanian community in the United States has been increased by our Kosovar brothers and Albanians from Montenegro, Diber, and other areas. Their love for the homeland and their patriotism have always been great and ardent. We have supported fully supported their struggle and efforts, together with their brothers in Kosovo, for freedom, justice, equality, and self-determination.

I bring to all of you, brothers and sisters, to both those who are present at this reception and those who are not, to the entire Albanian community of the United States, warmest fraternal greetings from the people of Albania. I wish you all the very best and success in life and work. Honor Albania in your work, honesty, and upstanding character as citizens of this great nation—the United States of America—which has given you shelter and opportunities for progress.

I ask you to keep alive and pass on to your children and grandchildren your love for the motherland, our dear Albania, which is working and striving to build a better life and a happier future.

Dear compatriots, in comparison with the past, great changes have taken place in Albania. Albania is no longer a country of marshes which did not produce enough bread even for six months; it is no longer a country with no industry of any kind apart from handicrafts; it is no longer an illiterate country. Life is advancing in every field, agriculture has achieved high production levels, and all our needs for bread and animal products are now met at home. We have also built a diversified industrial structure, and rapid progress has been made in education and culture.

Our country develops according to a definite philosophy based on the interests of the people and the defense of the homeland's freedom and independence. We wish to build a society in which people are free and live by their work, and where there is neither poor nor rich. We are not against wealth, for everyone should be able to be rich, but we do not wish anyone to be exploited or to live by the sweat of others.

Are we satisfied with what we have achieved? No, because we have weaknesses and shortcomings. We are paying the price of the backwardness we inherited. Also, in the last decade of the 20th century, it is up to our people to work harder and make greater efforts to meet our growing demands and to make Albania advance in step with the times, which demands different standards in every field.

The measure we have recently taken in many areas of economic development and for the further democratization and emancipation of society in all fields serve this purpose. They are vital for the country's progress, and are demanded by the process of socialist development itself. They are not an imitation of the East, and have not been impelled by the events there. We draw lessons, of course, but we do not copy and we do not imitate.

We now demand that our economy be freed from excessive centralism. It was different before. Insisting on this centralism means hampering development. Let us, therefore, encourage the initiative of collectives and individuals. This demands a reconsideration of planning methodology. Let us keep the basic issues under control, but not a peasant's milk and vegetables (we have given him land and livestock), and not services and handicrafts (we have allowed a free private market).

We need technical and technological progress, and from this stems the need for foreign cooperation. The laws for the protection of foreign investments and to permit finance serve this end.

These changes must be accompanied by changes in the relationship between the individual and the enterprise, the individual and society, and in the field of social relations. Legislative changes, therefore, have also been made which give importance to citizens' rights, the democratization of social life, and so forth. These have included the law on passports, which is of interest to you. We will also draw up an electoral law, and will make the necessary changes in the Constitution.

There is one thing that we must bear in mind: We are not in a hurry, because equilibrium must be preserved. Otherwise, there are dangers. It must also be kept in mind that the people understand these measures correctly, and that the leadership and the masses are in agreement.

Of course, not everything is running smoothly. There are difficulties, just as there are no forests without wild boars, or immature people like those who entered the embassies. They are not Albania, however, and are not the people.

The democratization of life within the country also demanded an invigoration of our foreign policy and an activation of our diplomacy in accordance with the demands of the times and the changes taking place in international relations. With this aim, we took the initiative to reestablish diplomatic relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, to establish relations with the EEC, and to make Albania a full participant in the CSCE process.

As for diplomatic relations with the United States, as has been reported, talks have reached a positive conclusion, and no political obstacles remain. It is a question of technical matters. Relations have now been reestablished with the Soviet Union, and our serious efforts to establish relations with the EEC and to ensure the full inclusion of our country in the CSCE process are continuing.

Our country is presently involved in organizing, as well as possible, the meeting of the foreign ministers of Balkan countries which is to take place in Tirana this month. This meeting has the aim of promoting the process of cooperation in this region. We hope for good relations with our neighbors, while preserving the interests of our nation.

Dear brothers and sisters, this has been a remarkable event for me, which has filled me with joy. I will carry to Albania your love, your longing for the motherland, and the patriotic spirit that characterizes you. Our Fan Noli said: "Patriotism never grows old."

Let the years pass, but preserve your love for the homeland, for Albania. Albania has you as sons, and you have her as your mother. So come to your mother whenever you want.

I once again wish you all the best and thank you for the warm, fraternal welcome, Comrade Ramiz Alia said, raising a toast to the health and happiness of all those present.

Lilov, Lukanov Interviewed on Rumored Conflict

AU0910173090

[Editorial Report] Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian No. 41 on 8 October, on pages 4 and 5, carries two interviews. The first is a 1,700-word interview with Aleksandur Lilov, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party, by POGLED reporter Angelina Petrova, the place and date of which are not given, entitled "The Revolution Devours its Children." The second is a 1,200-word interview with Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also by Angelina Petrova, the place and date of which are not given, entitled "We Are Not 'Holy Cows.'"

Both interviews deal primarily with the possible existence of a controversy between the two Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) leaders.

Asked whether "there is a conflict between himself and Andrey Lukanov," Lilov says:

"I assess our relations as fully normal for two members of the leadership of a party in which disputes are accepted." He denies that a conflict exists between himself and Lukanov and adds: "When two people argue, this is not a conflict but a polemic, or an attempt to seek the truth while presenting different points of view."

Lilov also denies the existence of "differences between himself and Andrey Lukanov on the issue of what sort of party the BSP should be." However, he points out that while there is no "conflict" between himself and Lukanov, there are "differences" between them. Lilov assesses those differences as a positive phenomenon.

The rest of the interview deals with the election of the BSP organs at the recent 39th BSP Congress. Lilov points out that at the congress he "expressed not only regret but also alarm with the fact that a group of very capable party leaders, whom the party needs," remained outside the party's top organs. In this context he mentions Petur Mladenov, Dobri Dzhurov, Belcho Belchev, Petur-Emil Mitev, Yanaki Stoilov, Dragomir Draganov, Valentin Vatsev, and Mitryu Yankov.

The final question deals with the issue whether "the differences between himself and Andrey Lukanov could affect relations between the BSP leadership and the government led by Lukanov." Lilov rejects the idea and says: "I do not believe that this will influence relations, because I do not think that Lukanov is such a man and politician who could mix up our differences with the interests of the country and the party."

Lukanov's interview begins with the establishment of the fact that Lukanov did not vote for the BSP leading organs because of his departure for the USSR. Asked whether he would have voted for Aleksandur Lilov, Lukanov answers:

"The election is a secret matter and I will not comment on it. However, I must say that for me there is no Lilov-Lukanov conflict. I respect Aleksandur Lilov and his undeniable political qualities. He is a politician from a great mold. The dissemination of opinions about some kitchen conflict or personal confrontation between us is devoid of any grounds."

Similarly to Lilov, Lukanov also admits the existence of "differences" between them and attributes the "assumptions that there is a conflict between us" to his speech at the congress, at which "he developed the thesis that it is necessary to rejuvenate the party leadership."

Asked whether the election of Lilov creates problems for the government that he himself heads, Lukanov answers:

"There should not be any problems because it is the party that formed the government. It cannot function properly without the party's support."

In conclusion, Petrova again asks whether there really is no conflict between the two BSP leaders. Lukanov answers:

"I repeat: I do not believe that we have a personal conflict. Perhaps we differ in the assessment of our relations. I would like to think that this is not so. However, I must tell you that we have very good contacts and interesting talks. We have no differences on the basic issues of the party's line and the manner of its forming. The existence of differences in politics means that they are related to the attitude toward fundamental issues. I, for my part, can point out no fundamental issue related to reforming the party, constructing its policy in its long-range and tactical aspects, and organizational principles and structures, in which we differ. We have different characters, temperaments, and, if you will, different styles of behavior. However, this can be no reason for differences which could create difficulties for the party." In this context Lukanov points out that Lilov's election as party leader "is a categorical matter, and he accepts it."

Date, Structure of Local Elections Still Not Set

AU0910191890 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Sofia, 9 Oct (BTA)—In an address to the Grand National Assembly the president of the Republic, Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev, states he is still not in position to set the date for the local authorities elections.

According to the Constitution the date should have been fixed last Friday [5 October] or yesterday, because the mandate of the previous local authorities expired on August 28.

But the parliament has not decided yet which local bodies should be elected directly by the citizens, what the character and the functions of these bodies should be, under what conditions and in accordance with what procedure the elections should be prepared and held, it is pointed out in the address of the president.

The president is ready to set the date for the elections immediately after the Grand National Assembly takes a stand on these problems in its capacity of a legislative body.

In the meantime, in spite of the repeated and urgent requests on the part of the government, there are still more than 100 municipalities in the country in which interim local authorities have not been set up, because the differences between the local organizations of the political forces are insurmountable. Sofia is also without an interim administrative body and without a mayor.

SDS Leader Beron Discusses Movement's Priorities

AU0910102090 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 27 Sep 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Petur Beron, chairman of the Coordinating Council of the Bulgarian Union of Democratic Forces (SDS), by Atanas Tsonkov in Sofia; date not given—first paragraph is DEMOKRATSIYA introduction]

[Excerpts] Despite the fact that we are working in the same building, it took me about seven days to arrange this interview. I tried to obtain an interview with the chairman of the SDS Coordinating Council, at the insistence of numerous readers who called me, wrote letters, or came to the editorial board headquarters with their questions. [passage omitted]

[Tsonkov] Can you describe the problems which you consider the most topical ones in our political life and in the SDS activities?

[Beron] As far as the SDS is concerned, the question of its unity and stability, of increasing the union's striking force as an organized political formation in our country are always treated on a priority basis. Over the last 10 months all political groups in our country have realized that today no party has a chance unless it joins the SDS. They understood that the united front of democratic parties and movements allied in the SDS is contributing to the transformation of the Bulgarian political scene. The approach to the political structures is a question of crucial importance as well. Starting with the presidential office, I must point out that we should respect and support the presidential institution, the more so considering that the president is one of us. Dr. Zhelev recently distinguished himself with various initiatives, and we increasingly realize how much more farsighted he is than we are. In addition to this, the institution of the Presidency plays a stabilizing role and we think that any attack against the freely elected president is likely to destabilize the nation. [passage omitted]

[Tsonkov] The last issue of the weekly POGLED reports that you and Dimitur Ludzhev have allegedly agreed to participate in a coalition government headed by Mr. Lukanov. It was even announced that you had accepted the program of the new Red government, while, on the other hand, during the parliament debates we realized that Mr. Lukanov's new team has no program at all.... Nevertheless, let us hear the truth.

[Beron] First of all, Lukanov's government did not have any program and still has none. We are waiting to see the new program, which is expected to be submitted, in order to determine our approach to it. There was only one economic opinion, jointly drafted by a group of experts, pointing out the necessity of economic reform, of changing the forms of land ownership, and so forth. As far as a participation in Andrey Lukanov's government is concerned, I was "in favor" of a programmatic government, and not of a coalition government as the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] demanded and as POGLED claims. I think that we should have participated in a programmatic government in order to acquire some government experience and we should have contributed from the inside to dismantling the existing totalitarian structures. This is my personal conviction, which coincides with Ludzhev's opinion, but this view was opposed by the majority of our colleagues in the SDS Coordinating Council, who thought that if we join the present government we should be obliged to share some of the BSP's responsibility. Our colleagues think that in doing so we would have disgraced ourselves as political leaders and lost our prestige with the people by betraying the confidence of our constituents.

[Tsonkov] Do these circumstances not affect your political self-respect, considering that you had to renounce your original point of view and accept the collective opinion?

[Beron] In this respect the will of the collective is our supreme judge. It is incorrect to claim that we have consented to participate in Lukanov's government. We can neither consent, nor refuse to do so—we simply submitted Lukanov's proposal to our leading organs, we expressed our opinion and let the others state their views, after which we decided. We accepted the verdict of the majority and informed the prime minister of our refusal. We cannot participate in a government as private individuals. [passage omitted] Imagine what would happen if we decided to join the government as private individuals. The fact is that the government needs us, not as individuals, but as representatives of certain political forces, and once we have lost the support of these forces, our presence in the government becomes irrelevant.

[Tsonkov] Did you pose any conditions for joining the cabinet?

[Beron] Both Ludzhev and I were offered posts of deputy prime ministers.

[Tsonkov] In January 1990 Mr. Lukanov offered you a ministerial post, and now he even invites you to be deputy prime minister. You refused on both occasions. Would you refuse, if you were offered the post of prime minister?

[Beron] I refused for the same reasons on both occasions. On this occasion a greater number of SDS members were offered ministerial positions. If the post of prime minister should be offered to me—not as person, but as an SDS representative—then things would look different. Ludzhev and I would have accepted the posts offered to us even

today, but only under the condition that the SDS program should be accepted, that the SDS should prevail in the cabinet, and that SDS members should occupy some of the ministerial key posts.... When we said so Lukanov laughed, exclaiming: But then it would no longer be a BSP government! This is more or less the truth, but the BSP does not accept the conditions for implementing our own program which is based on the commitments to our constituents. Another question is that such a government would hardly enjoy any support in parliament, where a BSP majority prevails.... [passage omitted]

Minister on Rising Unemployment, Income Indexing

AU1010085690 Sofia MLADEZH in Bulgarian 4 Oct 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Emiliya Maslarova, minister of employment and social welfare, by Milena Lateva; place and date not given: "Is Everything Visible From a High Office?"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Lateva] Agreement has been reached with the trade unions on the draft document on indexing incomes. However, fresh discontent is now arising. How will indexation be implemented in the future?

[Maslarova] The decree on indexation was adopted at the first regular meeting of the Council of Ministers, but the conditions are continuously changing. We must make it clear that we cannot equally compensate all social strata and groups in the population, however unfair this may be at the moment. The state will assume only part of the costs, namely the expenditures of the budget organizations and insurance payments: family supplements, allowances, compensation for pregnancy and motherhood, pensions, social assistance, and so forth. With regard to indexing the remuneration of other workers, this will take place by agreement between the managements of the companies and the relevant trade unions.

In my opinion, we should give the most help to socially weak people who will not be able to cope by themselves in the chaos of the crisis. Moreover, the compensation payments and all forms of social aid should be given in such a way as to stimulate the activity of the persons concerned. Nonetheless, we are bound to carry the burden of part of the crisis on our own backs, in order to prevent the further clogging of our already disrupted economy. It is wrong to give money if nothing is produced in return, because in such a case we would only increase inflation. [passage omitted]

[Lateva] Are we financially prepared for the forthcoming "onslaught" of unemployment in Bulgaria, and what are the unemployment figures at the moment? Do you foresee anything new in this direction, and will any changes be made to the existing systems of social assistance?

[Maslarova] On 20 September somewhat over 37,000 persons were registered as unemployed and actively seeking work. At the moment about 29,000 of them are receiving social assistance. However, this level of unemployment is not yet dangerous. In the near future we expect a considerable jump in the figures as the result of so-called structural unemployment, which will bring many more people into the labor market.

For example, we could have coped with the costs of unemployment much more easily if we had not kept the prices of certain state-subsidized goods at the same levels. Changes will continue to be made to the system of financial assistance to the unemployed. We are counting most of all on the newly opened fund for professional training and the incentives for more efficient use of job positions. It is simply essential for us to have a certain level of unemployment, which will lead to competition and striving for creative fulfillment.

[Lateva] Young people—newly qualified specialists, the sick, mothers, and so on—are among the categories of workers most at risk. Until now, the law has only provided formal protection for them. Is a new draft law or some other document providing more solid guarantees planned in this connection?

[Maslarova] We are preparing an appropriate piece of legislation at the moment, namely a law on labor employment. We are also preparing a law on Bulgarians working abroad, which will guarantee conditions for further protecting the economic, labor, and social interests of our compatriots employed abroad. These draft laws will be submitted to the Grand National Assembly before the end of the year. Nevertheless, emigration is a process which should not frighten us, because we are moving toward an open economy. This means that we are also opening up the labor market. Indeed, we have much to learn from the countries to which our specialists are going, with regard to labor interrelations and work methods. [passage omitted]

Mitterrand on Nation's Reform, Future in Europe

AU0910101890 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 6 Oct 90 pp 1, 3

[Interview with French President Francois Mitterrand by BTA correspondent Svetoslav Terziev and DUMA correspondent Panteley Karasimeonov in Paris on 5 October]

[Text] [DUMA] Mr. President, you received Mr. Zhelyu Zhelev, the Bulgarian state leader who is coming to Paris from a thoroughly renewed Bulgaria. When you paid your last official visit to our country, almost two years ago, did you think that such change would be possible, and if so what made you to think so?

[Mitterrand] When I accepted the Bulgarian president's invitation two years ago, I expressly asked for an opportunity to meet students and members of the opposition and talk to them. During my interview with them I became aware of a great change in the people's minds. Nevertheless, it was impossible to foresee that things would develop so quickly and that everyone—both the leaders and the population—would behave with such a high-minded sense of responsibility.

[DUMA] Do you think, Mr. President, that the new situation in Bulgaria is more favorable for French-Bulgarian relations? Can you describe what new initiatives Bulgaria may expect from France?

[Mitterrand] Regardless of all difficulties, France has always maintained special relations with Bulgaria, which are based on long-standing, historic traditions. This applies in particular to the importance attached to the study of French in your country, a fact that I had the opportunity of assessing with great pleasure during my official visit. Many young people in your country speak and understand French.

Everything is possible today. From the very beginning we supported the political development in your country and we pointed out that we are on your side, that we are willing to assist you in the necessary transitional period. The financial resources which France has envisaged for development and cooperation have been considerably increased. The French authorities devote particular efforts to the educational sector, to the exchange of experience among young people, and to the cultural presence of France in your country. It is also important that French and Bulgarian businessmen cooperate. The state institutions should devote their work to facilitating such contacts and business associations.

[DUMA] In your view, what role could Bulgarian play in the European confederation which you have proposed? What kind of assistance could the European Community grant to our country in this difficult period of our economic development?

[Mitterrand] Bulgaria, like its contintental neighbors, is a real European country and should occupy its place in this changing community. I can see two paths mapped out for the future. According to the first, Bulgaria should sign an agreement with the community of 12 and join the treaties that are necessary to support its development, modernize the country's structures and open up the country's economy to European and world markets. However, it would not be appropriate to have the community on one side and the countries of Central Europe on the other, which would aggravate the situation, considering that the aforementioned countries would require permanent assistance and this might be to their disadvantage. For this reason, we should create another structure. Toward the end of last year I proposed a form that I called a confederation. It is my wish that the European countries should meet several times a year within the framework of a permanent structure and that they should entrust this common organization with various tasks.

This is how they will get used to cooperation on an equal basis, a system under which the assets of each member country will be duly respected. Bulgaria has all natural prerequisites to be part of this community.

Zhelev Receives Group Recruiting Gulf Volunteers

AU0910162290 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Announcement from unidentified presidential spokesman to BTA; place and date not given]

[Text] On 9 October Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev, chairman of the Republic, received representatives of the initiative group on recruiting volunteers for the Bulgarian contingent which will join the military units of other states in the UN multinational forces in the Persian Gulf region, which ensure the implementation of the sanctions imposed by the world organization in connection with the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait.

A document was handed to the chairman of the Republic. According to the document, as of today, 9 October, more than 1,100 people have registered at the office for recruiting volunteers. The number throughout the country is even greater. People with different professions, including many active officers, are among the volunteers. The volunteers stress that they support Bulgaria's participation in the UN multinational forces and accept it as an important political act by which Bulgaria joins the other freedom loving and democratic states, from which it will obtain the necessary guarantees for its own security.

Parliament Approves Offer of CW Troops to Gulf

LD0910221890 Prague CTK in English 2035 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct 9 (CTK)—The foreign affairs committees of both houses of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament) approved today President Vaclav Havel's proposal to sent a group of anti-chemical defence specialists to Saudi Arabia, pending Saudi Arabia's invitation.

After hearing a report on the talks of a parliamentary delegation with Council of Europe representatives in Strasbourg, the committees' member agreed on the need to strengthen the importance of the council. Czechoslovakia has been given guest status in the council and is expected to become a full-fledged member next spring.

Foreign Ministry on Citizens Held in Iraq

LD0910161990 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Lubos Dobrovsky, deputy minister of foreign affairs, has issued a statement reacting to citizens' enquiries about the fate of Czechoslovak employees unlawfully held in Iraq. He said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Trade have taken diplomatic and commercial steps which will make possible the evalcuation of all 53 detained Czechoslovak citizens. The Czechoslovak Embassy in Baghdad maintains continuous contact with them. The Czech charge d'affaires had talks yesterday at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, and the Iraqi ambassador in Prague was acquainted with proposals to deal with the situation. The Iraq Government's conduct, which makes the issue of exist visas to foreigners conditional on the fulfillment of contracts, thereby making impossible their free departure from the country, is unlawful. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has delivered on several occasions a sharp protest to the Iraqi authorities and has taken further exceptional diplomatic steps, Lubos Dobrovsky said in the statement.

Gorbachev Sends Letter to CPCZ General Secretary

AU0910111190 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Oct 90 pp 1, 5

[M. Gorbachev letter: "To Purge the Comprehension of Socialism"]

[Text] **At the end of August, in connection with the preparations of the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, V. Mohorita, first secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, sent a letter to the representatives of the communist, social democratic, socialist, and other left-wing parties and movements in the world, in which he reported on the development in the Czechoslovak society after 17 November of last year, on the situation in the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, on the outcome of the current efforts at a general transformation of the party into a new democratic political force.**

Contained in the letter were also proposals for forming new contacts on the principle of cooperation on equal basis and mutual understanding. Among the first answers was a letter from Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the full text of which follows:

Esteemed Comrade Mohorita, It was with interest that I read your letter, which contains for us useful information on the activity of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, on its plans and opinions regarding the current situation.

One cannot disagree with the idea incorporated in the letter that the profound social and political change in Czechoslovakia, like in the entire East European region, is in many ways a natural reaction to the undemocratic and irrational system substituted in these countries for true socialism. As can be seen, we do not need to elucidate our positions regarding the changes which have occurred. We respect and will respect the freedom of choice of all nations.

However, those who tend to view the complex social processes in Eastern Europe as the death sentence to the ideas of socialism are mistaken. The tremendous humanistic potential of these ideas cannot be eliminated by a primitive explanation or by discrediting the forms of their realization.

It comes out, that the main objective for the activity of the advocates of the idea of socialism is purging the comprehension of socialism from everything that is vulgar or is alien to it, and enriching it by experiences of current civilization. Not only the fate of the left-wing, democratic forces in Eastern Europe, but that of the positive processes which make their way in our continent as well, will depend on dealing with this task. There may be many obstacles, for instance the cold war inertia, atavism (recurrence of a form typical of ancestors—RUDE PRAVO editorial note) of political impatience, as well as the danger of explosion of the old and new national conflicts.

I want to believe that your party, which is reviving and uses thereby creatively the experiences of Czechoslovak communists-reformers, will be able to take a constructive part in the social and political changes in Czechoslovakia conducted in the interest of justice and progress. Its right to do so is incorporated in the basic principles of democracy and reinforced also by the results of the parliamentary elections in Czechoslovakia.

The time that passed since the restructuring began proved to us that the course chosen by the CPSU—of giving up patronizing, consistently respecting the sovereignty and equality of parties, and noninterference in their affairs—is the only right one and the only one with any prospects. This certainly does not preclude mutual

solidarity and broad possibility of common operation. I believe that if we cooperate on this basis, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the CPSU can give one another a lot, they can help to enhance the good neighborhood ties, and the mutual understanding of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

I fully agree with your idea of the need for activating the contacts of our parties. For this purpose, we could in the near future send to the CSFR a delegation led by a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

I take advantage of this opportunity to wish you, the CPCZ, all Czechoslovak communists new strength and success.

Oil Supply Talks Held With USSR Delegation

LD0510194190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] The Soviet Union should deliver today to Czechoslovakia about 20,000 tonnes of crude oil and in the next days the deliveries should stabilize at the level of 30,000-35,000 tonnes—which represents the normal level. This fact has emerged from talks held today between representatives of the Czechoslovak trade mission in Moscow and the Soviet foreign trade enterprise Soyuzneftеksport.

According to Czechoslovak sources, however, the Soviet side is unable to assure us that the deliveries will not fall again. The fall in deliveries in the past days is being justified by the Soviet side exclusively by the shortage of crude oil in the Soviet Union itself.

Soviet Troops, Family Members Leave Slovakia

LD0410223190 Prague CTK in English 2042 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Bratislava Oct 4 (CTK)—"A total of 56 per cent of Soviet soldiers and their family members have already left Czechoslovakia. The timetable of the withdrawal is being fulfilled in harmony with the agreement and we strive to accelerate it," Brigadier Svetozar Nadovic from the Ministry of Defence who is in charge of the Soviet troops' withdrawal from Czechoslovakia said here today.

Soviet troops from Komarno and Nove Zamky in West Slovakia and from Sliac in Central Slovakia will withdraw by the end of this year. A helicopter regiment will leave Vlkanova, Central Slovakia, in the course of October.

One half of flats vacant after the withdrawal will be used after reconstruction by the Czechoslovak Army. Others will be allocated to civilian organizations.

The Soviets are willing to pay for the ecological damage they caused after a hydrogeological research done. The Czechoslovak Goverment earmarked 150 million crowns for this purpose. Czechoslovakia does not own the necessary technology and has been therefore offered help from the United States and the Netherlands.

Svetozar Nadovic condemned reports about the sales of weapons by Soviet soldiers as rumours.

Soviet Commander on Soldiers' Requests for Asylum

LD0610213890 Prague CTK in English 1948 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct 6 (CTK)—Commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops in Czechoslovakia and Soviet Government Commissioner for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia Lieutenant General Eduard Vorobyev told journalists here today that the term "political asylum" is not the right one to describe the case of four Soviet soldiers who had applied for political asylum in Czechoslovakia.

"In the Soviet Union citizens are not persecuted for their political conviction. There are no reasons for political emigration from the USSR", General Vorobyev said.

Major attention at the press conference at the Soviet Embassy here centered on soldier Petr Abolentsev who, after talks with his father and mother at a refugee camp at Zastavka near Brno, South Moravia, on October 2 signed together with his parents a declaration that he withdraw his application for political asylum. At the parents' request he will carry on his military service with the Turkestan military circuit. He and his parents were to leave there by a regular Soviet post line already this afternoon.

The CTK correspondent got the impression at the press conference that the account of soldier Abolentsev and his parents was not entirely authentic and that their possible replies were consulted in advance with representatives of the Central Group of Soviet Troops. This impression was confirmed also by other Czechoslovak participants in the press conference.

General Vorobyev also spoke about the case of Soviet soldiers Takhir Zaripov and Igor Naumov who are in the refugee camp at Zastavka. He said they are delinquents who were detained by the police when trying to take food from a shop into which they broke.

It was expected that Czechoslovak authorities will start to prosecute them, Vorobyev said, but added that he learnt from today's press that they are in the refugee camp as political emigrants.

He described the operation by the military unit to trace them at Zastavka (of which we carried information on October 3) as wilful and added that he has stopped it and banned any more such moves in the future.

On the case of soldier Aleksandr Maslyayev, who on April 17 left without permission his unit and on April 18 was returned to the Soviet Command, Vorobyev said

that in mid-June he went back home and now serves with the Turkestan military circuit.

Another Soviet soldier, Temnikov, who had received unfavourable news from home, decided to return to the USSR without permission. He was detained on train by customs officers of the former GDR and returned to his unit. He made no application for political asylum and no legal proceedings against him have been started. Next week his military service and he will return back home to the Soviet Union, General Vorobyev said. [sentence as received]

Head of the Consular Department of the Soviet Embassy Gennadiy Abranishvili said that timely announcement by Czechoslovak bodies about the whereabouts of Soviet soldiers when they leave their units would contribute to the fulfilment of the duties stemming from valid Czechoslovak-Soviet agreements on mutual legal assistance. A Soviet citizen can choose the country in which he wants to live. If the Czechoslovak side provides evidence that a Soviet citizen applied for political asylum and confirms in a written form that he does not want to meet workers of the Soviet Consular Department, it will not insist on such a meeting under the condition that such a person has no special commitments towards his family or the Soviet state, Gennadiy Abranishvili said.

Finance Meeting Postponed for Moscow Talks

LD0710020290 Prague CTK in English 1958 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct 6 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus told CTK today that he had informed his Polish and Hungarian colleagues he cannot come to the Budapest meeting tomorrow because Czechoslovakia seeks a top-level talks with Soviet representatives as soon as possible to discuss the oil issue (declining supplies and prices).

The meeting in Budapest was planned for tomorrow and was to discuss the three countries' joint stance in seeking way to ensure coverage of their oil consumption, especially in relation to the Soviet Union.

Vaclav Klaus said that his failure to go to Budapest does not mean that the three ministers could not meet on another suitable date.

Chinese, Romanians To Settle in Slovakia

AU0410190990 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Oct 90 pp 1, 2

[Frantisek Melis report: "Will Gasoline Be Rationed?"]

[Excerpts] At a news conference after yesterday's session of the Slovak Republic Government, Premier Meciar replied to questions on how the situation in oil supplies will be dealt with after the planned trade with the Tyumen Oblast and imports of Venezuelan crude oil have foundered. The Slovak premier replied that the situation is very serious because we have reserves for only two days. The government is considering various different options for a solution. One of them is the allocation of a certain allowance, with amounts exceeding this allowance being sold at free prices. [passage omitted]

Participants in the news conference were also provided information on the expected migration of people to Slovakia. It is assumed that several thousand Hong Kong Chinese will settle here permanently. Some 15,000 Slovaks, too, are getting ready to move here from Romania. Moreover, we must be prepared for the expected arrival of several thousand Soviet Jews in transit to Israel. To cope with this onslaught, we will start building internment camps [internacne tabory], the first of which will be in Nove Zamky.

Slovak Premier Leaves for Visit to Poland

LD1010101990 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0900 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Vladimir Meciar, Slovak prime minister, has left by air for a three-day official working visit to Poland. The visit is taking place at the invitation of Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki. Jozef Kucerak, deputy prime minister; Milan Knazko, minister of international relations; and other Slovak ministers and representatives of public and religious life in the Slovak republic are accompanying Meciar. During the visit they will discuss questions of mutual cooperation, national minorities, cultural exchanges, and their experiences of the process of privatization and the protection of the environment.

Polish Minister Discusses Environment Problem

AU0910100990 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 29 Sep 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Poland Feels Threatened"]

[Text] Warsaw—Poland is threatened by ecological aggression. Waste flows to Poland through the waters of the Odra, Luzicka Nisa, and Bug rivers. Cooperation with neighbors has been inefficient and the conflicts at the border must not be concealed, said B. Kaminski, minister for the protection of the environment and natural resources. Asked by a CTK correspondent whether there have been any changes in the Czechoslovak authorities' course of action after the Novémber revolution, the Polish minister said that the atmosphere of cooperation was better, yet results are what is needed. Czechoslovak "ex-gratia" compensation for the pollution of the Odra river is unacceptable, because the issue is not a gesture toward Poland but a compensation for caused damages. Asked whether Poland intends to file charges against Czechoslovakia for the "Stonava Coke Plant" case with the International Court in The Hague, he said that he intended to address international organizations but would make a decision only after a meeting with Minister Vavrousek in mid-November. Poland has not yet received an answer to its "no" to the Stonava Coke Plant.

Calfa Interviewed on Magyars in Slovakia

LD0610224790 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] The latest statement of the Czechoslovak prime minster will have a positive effect on Slovak-Magyar relations in all probability. The Magyars in Slovakia represent a part of the Hungarian nation, even if they live in Slovakia, said Marian Calfa. The prime minster of the Czechoslovak Federation gave an interview to UJ SZO, a daily paper of Bratislava in Hungarian, in which he confirmed that the Magyars living in Slovakia were not Slovaks assimilated into Hungarians. At the same time the head of government, who himself is from Slovakia, stressed: It would be more useful for Slovakia if the local nationality problems between Czechoslovakia and Hungary were solved on the interstate level. As he said, there are issues concerning the fate of Magyars in Slovakia which cannot be regarded as Slovakia's strictest internal affairs, but they need accord between Budapest and Prague.

Trade Agreement Being Negotiated With Yugoslavia

AU0510144690 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 1 Oct 90 p 2

[Unattributed report in the "In Brief" column]

[Text] A delegation headed by V. Vasica, first deputy minister of engineering and the electrotechnical industry, is negotiating a comprehensive trade agreement in Venezuela. F. Hromek, director of the Vitkovice state enterprise, is also participating in the talks. The subject of the agreement is the joint supply of equipment by Vitkovice and Saarberg Interplan, a West German company, for a coking plant with capacity for 1 million tonnes of coke per annum. Negotiations are underway to cooperate in the implementation of a project involving the deep mining of coking coal and the extraction of phosphates. Vitkovice is offering to supply giant excavators, dredgers, and loading equipment.

Government Issues Statement on German Unification

LD0310105890 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0900 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] The Federal Government today issued a statement on the unification of Germany. Among other things it points out that democracy enabled West Europe to gradually overcome the main consequences of the tragedy caused by German fascism, for which it, and not the Germans themselves, bears the responsibility. The desperation and wounds of that time cannot be erased from our memories but it is necessary and possible to rise above them. We wish to turn the page in our relations with Germany but we cannot tear it out of the book of history.

The Federal Government statement goes on to emphasize the memory of history gives rise to the reliable expectation that the pain of the past will never repeat itself. The Federal Government is aware of the depth of the suffering of war and the complicated nature of the present domestic and international relations originally forced Czechoslovakia to take certain steps on which it was necessary to take a public stand. Today our starting point is the certainty that Europe has finally overcome Munich. No one doubts the borders of European states and Europe is truly beginning to be one and free.

The democratic system in Germany and the emerging democratic political order in Czechoslovakia are a guarantee of relations between the Czechs and Slovaks and the Germans will proceed from all that is good and useful in their history. We firmly believe that following unification the Germans will now use this unique opportunity to prove their positive importance for Europe and they will thus overcome the remmants of concern and mistrust which still exist concerning them. Germany, as the driving force for the integration of the continent, has an exceptional chance and an exceptional responsibility. The Federal Government welcomes the unification of Germany and it expects that in the forseeable future all questions of Czechoslovak-German cooperation will be satisfactorily solved.

Havel: No 'Mixed Feelings' on United Germany

LD0410084990 Prague CTK in English 2019 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Bonn Oct 3 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel said in an extensive interview for the latest issue of the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL that he is convinced the united Germany will be as prosperous as the FRG was in the past. Asked whether he does not view the unification of Germany with mixed feelings with regard to the past, the president said no. It is decisive for Czechoslovakia that new Germany be a democratic state as it need not be afraid of a democratic neighbour, he said.

Vaclav Havel spoke about the second state of the revolution in Czechoslovakia and pointed out in this connection the liquidation of the old structures as its main task. The basic problem does not rest in the existence of the Communist Party but in the political mafia which controlled these structures. This mafia is not automatically linked with membership of the Communist Party. In a big political party there can be many people who do their utmost for their country, he said, adding that many mafiosi need not necessarily be communists.

Among other things, President Havel commented on economic topics connected with the radical economic reform and on relations between the Czechs and Slovaks.

Practical Impact of German Unification Reported

AU0710173690

[Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 3 October on page 1 carries a 200-word unattributed report entitled "Big Germany and Us," dealing with the practical impact of the unification of Germany on CSFR citizens. It notes that, effective 3 October, Czechoslovak citizens will no longer be able to use their identity cards to travel to the territory of what used to be the GDR but will require their passports. The (lower) tariffs applied in communications with the GDR (telephone, telex, fax, telegraph), too, are being abolished and the existing tariffs for communications with the FRG will be introduced for the whole of Germany. Finally, the GDR Embassy in Prague and the GDR Culture and Information Centers in Prague and Bratislava will discontinue their operation on 3 October.

Germany To Account for 20 Percent of Trade

LD0410220390 Prague CTK in English 1931 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct 4 (CTK)—"The unified Germany will be one of the most important trade partners for Czechoslovakia. We expect that it will account for about 20 per cent of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade turnover," press spokesman of the Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Ministry Jindrich Lacko told CTK.

He added that this is the level by which Czechoslovak trade with the Soviet Union is decreasing.

Until the end of 1990, Czechoslovak trade with the former German Democratic Republic will be carried out in rubles, Lacko said. The GDR traditionally was Czechoslovakia's fourth commercial partner and it contributed about eight per cent of Czechoslovakia's total trading volume.

Asked whether Czechoslovakia will take over some of the former GDR's obligations towards Czechoslovakia Jindrich Lacko said that this matter is being discussed.

Meanwhile, Czechoslovak Premier Marian Calfa stressed while receiving West German Ambassador Hermann Huber in Prague on October 3 that Czechoslovakia's losses are about $1,000 million worth as far as its trade with the former GDR is concerned.

Talks about resolving this situation have not rendered fruit so far, Marian Calfa said.

German Treaty Addresses Elbe's Purification

LD0910004090 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Summary] A CSFR-Germany treaty on protecting the purity of the Elbe River was signed in Magdeburg today. The treaty states that an international commission for protecting the Elbe River will be organized, with its secretariat headquartered in Magdeburg.

The document lays out numerous measures to purify and improve the river's water so that it can be used as a source of drinking water and so that if can be stocked with fish.

The commission will superivse and restrict the amount of industrial and agricultural waste deposited in the river.

Calfa, FRG Ambassador Huber Discuss Relations

LD0310193290 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Federal Premier Marian Calfa received in Prague today Hermann Huber, FRG ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who handed him a message from Helmut Kohl on the unification of Germany.

Hermann Huber also conveyed the gratitude of the highest representatives of his country for the political and moral support shown by Czechoslovakia in the unification process and stressed that the unified Germany will continue to pay exceptional attention to good-neighborly relations with Czechoslovakia.

Marian Calfa briefed the guest on the statement issued by the Federal Government welcoming German unification and expecting that in the near future all issues of mutual cooperation will be resolved. For Czechoslovakia the negative development on markets in the former GDR is especially topical at present. Current Czechoslovak losses are estimated at almost $1 billion. As Marian Calfa has said, the results of talks so far, conducted through the Foreign Ministry, are not satisfactory. Thus it will be more useful for the issue to be included on the agenda of the planned meeting of premiers of both governments. Already at the first such a meeting in January during the visit of our highest representatives in the FRG, Chancellor Helmut Kohl understood the historically established relations between enterprises in the GDR and Czechoslovakia as a part of a unit which has to be taken into consideration when adapting the GDR economy for the unification process. The Czechoslovak Government would welcome the implementation of such a tripartite attitude.

At the end of the meeting both representatives stressed that our coexistence cannot be viewed only from narrow economic aspects. Marian Calfa said that we want to be good neighbors and are interested in the friendliest possible relations.

Brazilian President de Mellor Leaves Prague

Signs Declarations With Havel

AU0510125290 Prague CTK in English 1724 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct 2 (CTK)—Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mellor ended today his official visit to Czechoslovakia and left for a brief private visit to Yugoslavia.

After talks with Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel, the two presidents signed a declaration about the development of bilateral relations, described by Mr. Havel as the beginning of new relations between the two countries, and of cooperation that will follow up traditional political and economic contacts but will also give them new vigour and open up new possibilities. President Collor de Mellor said that by signing important documents the two countries "were laying the first bricks in building profound relations, advantageous to both sides."

Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Vales and Brazilian Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek signed a protocol on expanding economic cooperation and a memorandum on Czechoslovakia's participation in a tram transport project in Belo Horizonte, a city north of Rio de Janeiro.

Describes Two-Day Visit

AU0510124690 Prague CTK in English 1616 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct 2 (CTK)—Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mellor today described his two-day visit to Czechoslovakia as extremely constructive, and said he believed a promising future was opening up to both countries.

When handing over the Grand Chain of the Order of the Southern Cross, Brazil's highest and oldest distinction conferred only to heads of foreign states, to Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel, Collor de Mellor said that the Czechoslovak president acted in harmony with the ideals of democracy and freedom, as well as the ideals of the struggle for peace and the protection of the earth.

Mr. Havel said he regarded the award as a manifestation of the Brazilian nation's interest in developments and the democratization changes in Czechoslovakia.

Vaclav Havel pointed out the similarity between Fernando Collor de Mellor's political work in his country and efforts Czechoslovakia is exerting at present. This fact is a good prerequisite for closer and more intensive relations between the two countries, he said.

Havel Meets With Nicaraguan Ambassador 9 Oct

LD0910210890 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] President of the Republic Vaclav Havel met at Prague Castle today Umberto Carrion MacDonough the Nicaraguan ambassador, who presented him with his letters of credence. Both representatives spoke about the present situation in their countries and about possibilities of mutual cooperation.

Vaclav Havel also met at Prague Castle with (Miroslav Abraham), Czechoslovak ambassador to The Kingdom of the Netherlands, in connection with his taking up the post.

UK Defense Minister King Pays Official Visit

Holds Talks With Havel

LD0410183790 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Vaclav Havel, president of the Republic, met in Prague today Tom King, Defense Secretary of Great Britain. They discussed the changes in the miliary doctrine of Czechoslovakia and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries, as well as the situation in the Soviet Union and the Persian Gulf. Vaclav Havel emphasized Czechoslovakia's decision to send an antichemical weapons defense unit to the Persian Gulf, and Saudi Arabia's willingness to accept this unit.

Federal Premier Marian Calfa held talks with Tom King Today, too. They dealt first and foremost with the shortage of oil as a consequence of the change in Czechoslovak-Soviet trade relations and within the CEMA framework, in particular as a consequence of Iraqi military aggression and the UN embargo.

The two representatives assessed the present developments in the position of Warsaw Pact and NATO, and praised the current positive trend in perception of international politics in the world.

Discusses Building of Contacts

LD0410225590 Prague CTK in English 2058 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct 4 (CTK)—British Secretary of Defence Tom King ended today his visit to Czechoslovakia which took place at the invitation of Czechoslovak Defence Minister Miroslav Vacek.

During their talks the two representatives dealt with, among other things, the building of contacts and more exchanges between the British and Czechoslovak Armed Forces.

At a press conference, the British guest described his visit to Czechoslovakia as very important and useful.

Minister Vacek stressed that the visit of the British secretary of defence paves the road towards cooperation in military issues.

Dealing with the situation in the Persian Gulf, Tom King underlined the significance of the fact that for the first time all countries are unified in their resistance against the aggression. Miroslav Vacek pointed out that everybody must understand that Czechoslovakia's presence in the Gulf will be only symbolical.

Investment Protection Agreement With Swiss Signed

AU0910135390 Prague CTK in English 1909 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Bern Oct 5 (CTK correspondent)— Vaclav Klaus, Czechoslovak finance minister, signed here today a Czechoslovak-Swiss Agreement on the Development and Protection of Investments giving the green light to Switzerland to establish joint ventures with Czechoslovak partners.

Minister Klaus told CTK that trade and financial relations with Switzerland have been developing positively. Czechoslovakia has become a third East European state after Hungary and Poland to have this kind of agreement with Switzerland. Switzerland is Czechoslovakia's third most important partner, after Germany and Austria, in the sphere of financial and investments policy.

On the same day, Vaclav Klaus met with his Swiss counterpart Jean-Pascal Delamuraz.

Defense Minister Vacek Leaves for Spain 8 Oct

LD0810103390 Prague CTK in English 0831 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct 8 (CTK)—A Czechoslovak military delegation led by defence minister, Army General Miroslav Vacek left here today for an official visit to Spain. It is the first visit of a high Czechoslovak Army delegation to a NATO country.

During his four-day stay the minister will have talks with his Spanish counterpart Narcis Serra y Serra who visited Czechoslovakia in June.

Agreement Reached on Ties With Liechtenstein

AU0610175490 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 4 Oct 90 p 4

[CTK report: "J. Dienstbier's Talks"]

[Excerpt] New York—[Passage omitted] On Tuesday [2 October], Jiri Dienstbier, CSFR deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, met with Jacques Poos, minister of foreign affairs of Luxembourg, to discuss, among other things, the specific program of J. Poos' forthcoming visit to Czechoslovakia. The same day J. Dienstbier met with Hans Brunhart, the prime minister and minister of foreign relations of Liechtenstein. They reached an agreement on the establishment of diplomatic ties between the CSFR and Liechtenstein.

Havel Receives De Klerk Reply to June Letter

LD0810114990 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Vaclav Havel, president of the republic, has received a reply from President de Klerk of South Africa to his personal letter from last June. The South African president has welcomed the interest of the Czecholsovak president in the present development in Southern Africa. He has noted that, just like in Czechoslovakia, the aim of the new political course in the Republic of South Africa is to create a democratic society. The present period of renewal and mutual reconciliation contributes much more to a dialogue and contacts beween various strata of our nations. Only through mutual contacts and through a dialogue can misunderstandings be explained, disputes be solved, and scope for constructive activity be created, the South African president says in his reply to the personal letter from Vaclav Havel.

Dienstbier Talks With UN's Perez de Cuellar

LD0410135990 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier has met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York. In their conversation, the two representatives agreed that now that the cold war is over the importance and possibilities of the United Nations are increasing. The world organization can now concentrate on coordination and development of international cooperation when solving global problems.

Jiri Dienstbier also handed to the UN secretary general a letter containing specific details about a Czechoslovak offer for buildings in Bratislava to be used by the Vienna UN center.

[Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak at 1100 GMT on 4 October carries a brief report on the meeting which notes: "Jiri Dienstbier informed the secretary general that, if requested, Czechoslovakia will provide a military unit up to the size of a batallion to participate in some of the peaceful UN operations."]

Pentagonal Countries View Energy, Pipeline Link

AU0910135090 Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct 5 (CTK)—A definition of spheres of cooperation is one of major results of the two-day session at Vestec near here on October 4-5 of the Pentagonal Commission for the Energy Industry.

The Pentagonal Commission associating Austria, Hungary, Italy, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia was established earlier this year as a grouping for regional cooperation.

Its session was held at a time when Czechoslovakia finds itself in a difficult energy situation caused by the Gulf crisis and constantly declining deliveries of the fuel from the Soviet Union, its chief supplier.

That is why most interesting for it was the discussion of Czechoslovakia's linking to the Transalpine oil pipeline one branch of which would lead from Ingolstadt in West Germany to Litvinov, north Bohemia, and to the oil pipeline from Schwechat in Austria to Bratislava.

Journalists were told that the advanced countries of the Pentagonal, especially Italy, are capable practically immediately to supply oil products to Czechoslovakia if the country is able to pay in hard currency for them.

Mohorita Addresses Bohemian, Moravian Congress

LD0810042990 Prague CTK in English 1832 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Chairman Vasil Mohorita said at the fifth session of the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia here today that "the period of national understanding (in Czechoslovakia) is over, and a hard and uncompromising struggle begins".

Saying that it is now completely clear where the country is being steered, he called for the party's influence in the trade union movement and among farmers.

Vasil Mohorita also urged resurging of communist party organizations at factories and enterprises stressing that "the working people of this country and workers have not yet say much on what is going on".

Held in preparation of the first congress of Bohemian and Moravian communists due in Olomouc on October 13-14, the session also dealt with the name of the party. It was noted that 80 to 90 per cent of communists or sympathizers are in favour of presentation of the present name.

Mohorita Condemns 'Distortion' of Comments

LD0910211590 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Vasil Mohorita, first secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee, made the following statement to Czechoslovak television today.

I strongly protest against the crude distortion of the content of my speech at the fifth session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia. Today, after a hysterical campaign against the CPCZ, against its members, and against me personally has been launched on the basis of this purposeful disinformation, it is clear whom this provocation is serving. It is a continuation of previous attempts to destabilize society, to endanger the certainties of citizens, to bring about confrontation, and to discredit the opposition.

According to the law and to the elections results, the CPCZ is a lawful parliamentary party and has therefore the full right to wage an uncompromising, tough, but basically democratic struggle for the rights and positions of its voters and to be active everywhere using the means permitted by law. It is not our party, but those who put into doubt its position, who are endangering democratic development in our country. I have handed to CTK the authentic and undistorted text of the sections of my speech in question.

Havel Receives General Vacek on Army Day

LD0610091890 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Republican President Vaclav Havel received today in Prague Castle an Army delegation lead by Army General Miroslav Vacek, federal defense minister, on the occasion of the celebrations of the Day of the Czechoslovak Army and the 46th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla military operation.

The minister assured the president that the Army supported the policy thanks to which Czechoslovakia was returning to its brightest traditions of democracy. Vaclav Havel recalled the importance of working out a new military doctrine and also the necessity to democratize and humanitize the Army and re-establish its confidence within the society.

Minister Vacek also introduced to the president the newly-appointed generals of the Czechoslovak Army.

Vacek on Making Military Service 'More Humane'

LD0510093990 Prague Television Service in Czech 2110 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] The Federal Assembly's Defense and Security Committees' meeting, in its second day today, has been discussing the current situation in our Army, and it continued this afternoon with the deputies discussing the draft military doctrine. We took advantage of the presence of Defense Minister General [Miroslav] Vacek to ask him what the situation was in the light of him having offered to resign his ministerial post, which was reported yesterday by CTK, and since changes in the Army were also discussed we asked him about changes affecting military service conscripts:

[Begin Vacek recording] CTK is going to issue an apology for the report because I am not aware of having resigned my ministerial post. First, because I know that the Defense and Security Committees cannot accept the resignation of ministers, and therefore not even of the minister of defense, and second, because what I said was

not supposed to be a resignation at all—perhaps in places it may have been a sincere admission or testimony to enable deputies to discuss the problems of the Army at the present time.

We think that quite a lot has been done in the past eight months to make basic military service more humane. We are allowing some military service conscripts to wear civilian clothes after duty hours. We have given military service conscripts an appropriate proportion of leave entitlement. We are making it possible for married soldiers and soldiers with children to serve close to where they live, even though for the time being the situation is not such that we can give any kind of legitimate entitlement to this. We are making—or we want to make—a more marked difference between duty hours and free time; we do not want to over-organize their free time in such a way that soldiers cannot do things they are interested in, and I could reel off a list of other measures which really benefit military service conscripts. [end recording]

Law on Military, Civilian Service To Be Amended

LD0410090390 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] A hot topic was discussed in the Federal Assembly building today. The point was that the deputies of the Defense and Security Committees of the two chambers invited the minister of national defense to report on the current situation in our Army and to explain what its development will be like.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Minister Vacek told you today that the law on civilian service should be amended. This law was approved by the parliament quite recently, only in March. So tell me, how is this possible, especially since the law was then discussed in greatest detail in the committees and afterwards in the plenum.

[Unidentified speaker] The Army is now claiming that this pressure was exerted by the deputies. But I am able to recall exactly that in the situation of that time the Army did not offer sufficient obstacles and objections, and I wish to state again that there was a certain euphoria that followed the humanization of the Army. But today we can see that the Army's objections are justified. I am able to tell you specifically that a soldier can apply to any time for a transfer from compulsory military service to civilian service. This naturally prevents the Army from carrying out its duties. So that while the Army is assessing the past year of training and notes that it has fulfilled its demands, it nevertheless notes that the standard of readiness has partially declined. This, too, is one of the reasons.

[Correspondent] What, then will be the core of major changes?

[Speaker] It will be the proposal delivered by the minister today. This draft says that each person who holds a draft card should be quite clear beforehand on the question of whether he has moral or religious reasons for not joining the Army. The point is that this should be resolved beforehand, so that there would be no opportunity for transfers during compulsory service. [end recording]

Two Commissions Fail To Agree on Power Division

AU0410072990 Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 1 Oct 90

[Text] Brno, Moravia Oct 1 (CTK)—The organization of the central banking system in Czechoslovakia has proved to be the main stumbling block in the talks of experts on the division of powers between the Czechoslovak federal authorities and the regional bodies in the Czech and Slovak republics, CTK was told today.

Two commissions out of ten for finance and banking and for transport have failed to reach agreement on the division of authority.

The commissions were formed in August, following a session of representatives of the three governments, to provide expert opinion on who should have authority over what in the different economic spheres in Czechoslovakia's federative set-up.

The work of the commissions was reviewed by the Federal Minister for Strategic Planning Pavel Hoffmann, Czech Minister for Economic Policy and Development Karel Dyba and Slovak Minister for Economic Strategy Rudolf Filkus here today.

A press spokesman later told CTK that the Federal Ministry of Finance and Czech bodies insist on the existence of one central bank, its central offices in the two republics and branches subordinated to them while the Slovak finance ministry and banking authorities want a system of three banks—two national banks of issue and one federal bank.

No agreement was reached on legislative authority concerning taxes and on the use of proceeds from the planned privatisation of shops and small businesses.

The commission for transport failed to agree on the division of powers in rail, road and air transport, the spokesman said.

Calfa Visits Former Colleagues in CTK

LD1010092190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Federal Premier Marian Calfa paid a visit today to his former colleagues in CTK. At the beginning of the 1970's, CTK was the place where he first worked after graduation. Premier Calfa and the CTK staff exchanged views on the work of the media.

Newspaper Defies Dismissal of Chief Editor

AU0310185390

[Editorial Report] The 26 September issue of Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech is published for the first time without the designation "Newspaper of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party [CSS]" in its masthead. Instead, the newspaper calls itself "Daily of the Melantrich Publishing House."

On the same day, on page 1, SVOBODNE SLOVO publishes a 700-word "rs"-signed roundup of the latest developments in the dispute between the CSS and Melantrich employees over ownership of the publishing house and SVOBODNE SLOVO. It mentions that on 25 September the CSS Central Committee Presidium "recalled" M. Nevole from the post of Melantrich director and L. Petrik from the post of SVOBODNE SLOVO chief editor and "wanted to replace them" with J. Sykora and I. Chlup, two CSS functionaries. The staff of Melantrich and SVOBODNE SLOVO has "clearly rejected this decision," however, and barred the two officials from entering the building.

Chief Editor Petrik is quoted as having told a news conference on 25 September that "the management of Melantrich has nothing to discuss with the CSS any longer" and that, effective 26 September, this "severance of ties" will also be reflected in the newspaper's masthead. According to M. Nevole, Melantrich has asked the Federal Assembly Presidium "for assistance in dealing with the situation that has arisen and is planning to take other steps as well," the nature of which the report does not specify. Petrik and Nevole reportedly stressed that "what is involved is not a 'rebellion' by Melantrich and SVOBODNE SLOVO but a question of asserting justified demands and rights."

The roundup also includes a 200-word "statement by Melantrich employees" adopted on 25 September. The statement "rejects" the CSS leadership's attempts to lay claim to Melantrich, reiterating that the CSS never rightfully owned the publishing house and that its claim is based on "agreements with the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and on laws passed after February 1948, the validity of which is now unacceptable." The statement reaffirms the decision of Melantrich employees of 20 September to transform Melantrich into a joint-stock company in which the CSS will have no stake.

Calfa Discusses Oil Supply, Economic Problems

AU0910161090 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 2 Oct 90 p 3

[Interview with CSFR Premier Marian Calfa, by Karel Hvizdala; in Prague on 25 September: "Marian Calfa's Anxieties"—first paragraph is MLADA FRONTA DNES introduction]

[Text] On Tuesday 25 September, for the first time in this newspaper's history, the federal premier visited our editorial office. He stayed for two hours and held a friendly discussion with our editors. We now publish a brief extract from this discussion.

[Hvizdala] How do you feel today in your role as premier?

[Calfa] I have to say that work was better during the first half of the year. At least, that is my feeling. There was not so much politicking going on. Everyone was somehow more secure, they believed in themselves more. There were no shadows of distrust, no one was suspicious of anyone else, and we all endeavored to resolve matters in the most objective way possible. Then we went through the elections—this was an extraordinary burden for those government members who took part in them because they still had to carry out their government duties. During the coalition discussions, things which had never been a problem before began to crop up. As far as the relationship between the federation and the republics is concerned, we agreed that as of 1 July we will make certain changes in jurisdiction and will begin preparing a new Constitution. We had two years for this and we also had specific ideas for assessing relations between the federation and the republics and the republics' attitudes toward each other as well as ideas about whether we should have a presidential or a parliamentary system, or a combination of both. For the second half of this year we had, in fact, sketched a plan for economic reform as of 1 January 1991. Both problems have merged into one and we will deal with them at the same time. This makes it all the more difficult. Then, in my opinion, a very pressing need for further changes was activated, a need which somehow set the entire central sphere in motion. Civil servants in many cases stopped working and began, understandably, to look after their own interests. Today the central sphere is simply not producing what it should. There are ministers who, when they require certain documentation, have to compile it on their own with their deputies.

[Hvizdala] How does the international situation complicate things for you?

[Calfa] Adjusting our economic relations with the Soviet Union is the main complication for us. For 45 years we constructed our industry on the basis of a mutual relationship and all of a sudden this has come to an end. The unification of both German states, which has happened terribly quickly, also comes into this. At the beginning of the year we reckoned that this process would take several years. As a result of this, we have lost a huge market and a huge supplier. All of this has accumulated in the second half of 1990. Now we are futilely asking what things should have absolute priority, what should be second, what should be third—this task is almost insurmountable. Therefore, we sometimes react a little touchily when we see that one fact or one problem has been taken out of context and everything else has been left out. We are aware of this. Perhaps you are too, but you do not write about it. This ties our hands when taking some of the steps we are now taking, steps which have an immediate impact on millions of people. I have to state publicly that, to date, we have absolutely no idea about economic development next year. It is not that we do not have our own idea, but we have absolutely no available information on how the Soviet Union will behave. This is simply a key issue for our economy's development. Three ministers and a deputy premier were in the USSR and to this very day we still do not have a contract for even one

drop of oil. The republics are bickering with the center and no one knows what will happen. We immediately began negotiations with the Russian Federation which has raw material resources. They keep telling us we have nothing to worry about and that everything will be resolved by the end of October. I am afraid that nothing will be resolved.

[Hvizdala] In such situations it is always necessary to proceed from the worst case....

[Calfa] The worst case is that we will not get anything—but what can we do with that? Our chemical industry production is completely based on oil and our petrochemical products, gasoline, and so on are also completely dependent on it. I do not want to be a scaremonger, I only want to say that we are very much aware of the situation and that we are doing all we can to resolve it. We have activated the Adria oil pipeline; of course, this will give us five million tonnes of oil as opposed to the 16 million tonnes we need for our production. However, we do not have transportation facilities for importing oil from other regions. This is an extraordinarily important matter which, in essence, threatens us with collapse. People even take offense at me for using this word. Of course, I think it will work out; it has to, we have no other starting point.

[Hvizdala] Are the development of any other oil routes being considered at the moment?

[Calfa] We are considering two things. Therefore, we have become involved in the Pentagonal Group and I would like to go to North Africa in October—to Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco. There are oil resources there close to the beginning of the Adria oil pipeline. Other countries which could supply us with oil are Cameroon, Gabon, and Nigeria. We want to construct part of a pipeline leading across Italy, Yugoslavia, and Austria to Czechoslovakia. This is one route, the other one is from West Germany. They are considering this plan there, but they are still hesitant about whether it will lead across the GDR or will take another route to Litvinov. These are projects for two to five years. However, we have to resolve the situation in this country in January 1991. These are extremely important matters and I have the feeling that in Czechoslovakia at the moment people are paying attention to matters which are less important.

[Hvizdala] Are you preparing any measures to reduce oil consumption similar to those introduced in Western countries during their oil shock?

[Calfa] Of course, but this is proceeding very slowly.

[Hvizdala] I have just come from Italy and there is a completely different atmosphere there. In Italy they immediately increased the price of gasoline to 2.40 Deutsche marks, heating must not be switched on until mid November, and from that period it must only be switched on for eight hours per day. A completely different atmosphere prevails there.... Here everyone is carefree as if they were unaware of the consequences of what awaits them.

[Calfa] In essence, we are not able to react to this situation because Czechoslovakia simply does not have oil storage dumps. This means that oil flows into Czechoslovakia, it is refined, and the refined oil has to be sold. If we do not want it, then, the Russians will not give it to us. Do you understand where the problem lies? If we wanted to save it, I do not know what we could cut down on because we have nowhere to store it. There are state material reserves, but as I have ascertained, we have reserves for eight days there. West Germany has reserves for six months. It knows what it is doing. Every state has reserves. We do not.

I do not want to say that we are in a difficult situation, I do not want to make excuses, but we are in such a situation with such risks for the economy that all the other things being discussed pale into insignificance in comparison.

[Hvizdala] The issue is, Mr. Premier, whether you tell the national governments this emphatically enough, because the Federal Government will not make a decision on this problem....

[Calfa] I want to say this on television on Friday [28 September]. I just do not know whether I will manage to convey the urgency of this problem—but as far as the jurisdiction issue is concerned, it is necessary to resolve the federation's jurisdiction between the republics, particularly in a situation when resolving this problem is an issue that concerns the future of Czechoslovakia, that is, concerns mutual relations between Czechs and Slovaks. Who can remove this from the agenda when it has been raised in such a way? This is impossible. Moreover, the Public Against Violence [VPN] movement election program reckons with the republics' sovereignty and I am a VPN deputy in the Federal Government. It is impossible not to fulfill this program properly. My task consists of concluding matters in such a way to make sure that they do not have an impact on the economic situation so that we can deal with it. I consider this to be an urgent problem. The vital thing is to find the problem's limit and to find out how far we can go in one solution so that we do not threaten our economic development and, in the long run, the state as a whole.

[Hvizdala] What do you have to say about the issue of so-called dirty money?

[Calfa] I have spoken about this with Mr. Vranitzky. Austria had the same problem following World War II—a devastated economy and a lack of capital. The only people to have money were racketeers who raked it in from UNRRA [United Nations Refugee Relief Agency] supplies. The authorities were faced with a fundamental decision: to utilize this money and these people to revitalize the economy or not. They took notice of this money. The people who put the money into circulation were never socially recognized; it was always known what they were. This sector of society disappeared, the economy got into gear and, from this point of view, they have a clean economic environment.

In other words we have—although this sounds crude—resources from illegal money changers and functionaries. This is the only money in Czechoslovakia which we have at

our disposal from our own sources. The question is: Do we have other money? The answer: We do not. Question: Will we put it into circulation? The answer is not so certain because there are various opinions about this in Czechoslovakia. I personally would put this money into circulation. As far as I know, Mr. Klaus would do the same thing.

[Hvizdala] Allow me to mention a book called "The History of Capitalism" in which it is written that the early capitalists were, in first place, heretics; second, persecuted people who fled to other countries; third, domestic marginal figures; and then foreigners and Jews. A certain aloofness belongs to capitalism and the market economy—the nobility considered all bourgeois money to be dirty and, in their opinion, everything that did not belong to a noble title and everything that was not inherited was also dirty.

[Calfa] Perhaps that will be the case....

[Hvizdala] Mr. Premier, I would now like to return to the tasks awaiting us. How do things look at the moment? What has priority and what do you consider to be most important at present?

[Calfa] Apart from the economy—which I have already spoken about—the most important thing, in my opinion, is the local elections because our success in developing an entire state administration depends on their success. This is causing us a great deal of anxiety because we do not have an apparatus at our disposal and the apparatus we do have is not very useful. Local representation will be a key issue. The issue is to ensure that a new bureaucracy in the old style is not created and that people understand that although there is a bureaucracy, it is a normal modern type of bureaucracy. I am not under the illusion that everything will work out all at once. The way we fill these positions will have an impact on the elections in two years. These people will organize the elections, will make preparations, will be influential, and I think will even see to the results. So, these elections in November will indicate the election results in two years time. Perhaps it will work out....

As of the new year, everything will come together at once: there will be world prices, the internal convertibility of the koruna, and price liberalization. In this case—in my opinion—there will be an extraordinary increase in prices. Therefore, we have come to the conclusion that we will have to maintain a certain level for prices and raw materials so that the situation does not become unbearable. If we manage to keep this process under control for at least six months, we will be doing well.

[Hvizdala] Do you consider six months to be the most critical period?

[Calfa] I consider the six month period to be most critical because social shocks will also be added to the situation and this will be a real shock. In my opinion, this is a shock which will break through into quality because privatization will, in fact, come into this. I have to say that we are optimistic because real specialists from abroad are now starting to come to Czechoslovakia. A group of Belgian entrepreneurs with specific interests have visited us and a large group of Croatian entrepreneurs have just been here and others are planning to visit. Representatives from the Renault, Volvo, and Volkswagen companies were here.... Perhaps we are relying on them too much, but they feel that Czechoslovakia is a definite base for eastern markets. They realize this far more than we do ourselves, because we perhaps do not have the potential for thinking in such a manner. They are used to this. So, if we are successful in this, we will be achieving something. However, the basis for everything is dependent on how we fare with oil supplies. I think this is the absolutely fundamental and vital issue facing our state.

[Hvizdala] How has this been organized in practice? Is there some special team to take care of this issue? A team which will concentrate only on the oil supply problem?

[Calfa] Minister Dlouhy's deputy has been given this task. The economic ministers who comprise the Economic Council hold consultations on this issue every Monday in Minister Vales' office. Deputy Premier Vales bears the main burden for this. He is in fact the head of the government's economic team.

Local Election Results To Be Made Public 28 Nov

AU0710181290 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 3 Oct 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Counting of Votes"]

[Excerpt] The processing of the results of the communal elections in the Czech Republic is not likely to be completed before Wednesday, 28 November, according to Engineer Jaroslav Sirek, department director at the Czech Statistical Office. Compared with the processing of election results in the Slovak Republic, this represents a delay of about two days. This arises, on the one hand, from the law of the Czech National Council on elections to representative bodies in communities, which is more complicated than the analogous law of the Slovak National Council. On the other, it arises from the fact that in the Czech Republic the elections will be held only on one day—Saturday, 24 November, until the evening—whereas in Slovakia citizens will be voting on two days [23 and 24 November] and the polling stations will be closed on Saturday at 1400. [passage omitted]

World Federation of Trade Unions To Leave CSFR

AU0910135290 Prague CTK in English 1502 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Prague Oct 5 (CTK)—Petr Miller, Czechoslovak minister of labour and social affairs, met here today Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, for talks on the issues of further activities of the Federation on Czechoslovak territory.

Miller informed Zakaria that due to the fact that no Czechoslovak trade union organization is the Federation's member, the Federation's further activities on Czechoslovak territory is meaningless. He proposed to Zakaria to end the Federation's activity by the end of

June 1991 at the latest. Zakaria is going to be informed about this fact in the nearest future through the Czechoslovak Ministry of the Interior.

News Conference Held on Police Reorganization

LD0510051890 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Representatives of the Czech Ministry of Interior gave a press conference in Prague today about the security situation and about main organizational changes in the police force.

They said that from 1 October the district administration offices of the National Security Corps were abolished and district administration offices of the Public Security Corps were created. In the near future, the main administration office of the Public Security Corps will be changed into the main headquarters and regional administrative offices will be replaced by regional headquarters.

The aim of these measures is to reduce the managing apparatus and increase jurisdictions on a lower level. As an experiment, small police stations with a small number of policemen have opened: Their aim is the protection and security of the general public.

Results of Czech 1990 Harvest Detailed

AU0510114590

[Editorial Report] Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 27 September on page 3 carries a 900-word interview with Engineer Hanus Fantl, head of the department for crop farming at the Czech Ministry of Agriculture, by J. Landgrafova entitled "Why Are We Short of Potatoes?" The interview, the place and date of which are not given, deals with the results of this year's harvest in the Czech Republic.

Speaking about the results of this year's cereals harvest, Fantl says that, thanks to the dry and warm weather and the availability of sufficient quantities of herbicides and pesticides, the Czech Republic expects a harvest of 8.6 million tonnes of cereals, "which is excellent." The quality of the grain is said to have "surpassed all expectations."

Detailing the results of the cereals harvest, Fantl says that wheat, which was harvested from 823,063 hectares, yielded an average of 5.44 tonnes from each hectare. This means that the 1989 wheat harvest was exceeded by 600,000 tonnes. Winter barley, too, yielded an average of over five tonnes while the other "basic cereals" (rye, oats, and spring barley) remained below this level.

The warm and dry weather has, on the other hand, had a negative influence on the potato harvest. Czech farmers, who grew potatoes on 109,664 hectares this year, will bring in a harvest of only 1.7 million tonnes, compared with 2.3 million tonnes in 1989. The per-hectare yield of early potatoes averaged 12.91 tonnes (compared with 14.84 tonnes last year) and the yield of the later varieties is estimated at 17.45 tonnes (which is three tonnes below the 1989 result). Fantl blames the current shortage of potatoes in state shops not only on the poor harvest but also on the low procurement prices.

Asked about the results of other major crops, Fantl says that, because of the dry weather, sugar beets are relatively small and the yield is estimated at 35.52 tonnes per hectare (one tonne below the 1989 result). Winter rape is expected to yield around three tonnes from each hectare, "which is not a bad result" and makes this crop a "very good export article." The per-hectare yield of hops, finally, will average 0.9 tonnes, which is less than the expected 1.2 tonnes but "no catastrophe." As Fantl mentions, hops were harvested from 10,000 hectares in the Czech Republic this year.

Slovak Nationalist Demonstration Held 5 Oct

100,000 People Demonstrate

AU0510215990 Paris AFP in English 2024 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Prague, Oct 5 (AFP)—Some 100,000 people demonstrated Friday in the Slovak capital Bratislava to back demands for Slovakia to be made the republic's official language, Czechoslovak television said.

Most political parties in the Slovak Republic, which with the Czech Republic forms Czechoslovakia, have put forward legislation to usher in the change, but the local parliament has delayed a final decision.

While almost 80 per cent of Slovaks living there would support the move, ethnic Hungarians and gypsies oppose it, according to a survey published this week. Only 3.5 million of Slovakia's five million population are native Slovaks. Ethnic Hungarians make up 800,000 and Gypsies 700,000. Czechoslovakia as a whole has 15 million inhabitants.

Matica Slovenska, the cultural association that organized the demonstration in Bratislava's Square of the Slovak National Uprising, wants the language law passed before October 29. That date marks the 175th anniversary of the birth of Ludovit Stur, leader of the anti-Hungarian Slovak national movement of the last century.

Rally Draws Language Supporters

LD0610110490 Prague CTK in English 2133 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Bratislava Oct 5 (CTK)—People from all Slovakia came here tonight to take part in a rally in support of enactment of the Slovak language as the sole state and official language in Slovakia.

As the Slovak National Council (parliament) is protracting deliberations on the move, the participants in the rally called on it to pass it by October 27 at the latest.

The Hungarian ethnical minority in southern Slovakia is strongly opposed to Slovak being the sole state language.

The rally, convened by Matica Slovenska, a cultural, educational and scientific organization founded in 1863 to strengthen the Slovaks' national identity, called on the Slovak National Council to adopt a declaration on Slovakia's sovereignty as Matica asked it to do on August 31, 1990.

Parliament Discusses Slovak as Official Language

Markus Voices Dissatisfaction

AU0810153390 Prague CTK in English 1653 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Bratislava Oct 4 (CTK)—Chairman of the Committee of Matica Slovenska Jozef Markus voiced here today dissatisfaction at protracting preparations of a constitutional law of the Slovak National Council (parliament) on enacting Slovak as the state and official language in the Slovak Republic.

Matica Slovenska is a Slovak cultural, educational and scientific institution headquartered in Martin, Central Slovakia. It was established in 1863 with the aim of strengthening the Slovaks' national identity.

Jozef Markus said that the Slovak language is the most important integrating factor in the life of Slovak citizens, and consolidates not only Slovak, but also Czechoslovak statehood, while ethnic minorities are not shunned from social life and they can develop their cultures and languages.

The Matica Slovenska chairman said that the Act on Czechoslovak Federation of 1968 did not specify the term "official contacts" which allows ethnic minorities to broadly use their respective languages in official contacts. This has resulted in pushing the Slovak language out from public and social life in the southern parts of Slovakia inhabited predominantly by the Hungarian minority.

Jozef Markus warned against certain extremist trends on the side of the Hungarian minority which might result in Balkanization if militants gain the upper hand.

Therefore, the Matica Slovenska Committee has convened for tomorrow a national meeting in Bratislava which should press the Slovak parliament to pass a bill on the Slovak language as the sole state and official language in Slovakia.

Citizens Favor Slovak Language

AU0910135590 Prague CTK in English 1445 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Bratislava Oct 5 (CTK)—As many as 78 percent of 383 Slovaks living in 11 districts in south Slovakia with a mixed Slovak-Hungarian population favoured the enactment of Slovak as the official language in Slovakia.

In a survey conducted by the Institute for Public Opinion Research at the Slovak Statistical Office, 11 percent of the questioned people were against this legislation while 11 percent had no opinion.

Twenty-six percent of 368 respondents of Hungarian nationality agreed with the enactment of Slovak as the official language, 55 percent were against and 19 percent did not know.

In another poll, conducted by the Slovak Television's Research Department among 346 respondents between September 24 and October 3, a total of 81 percent of the respondents believed that a law enacting Slovak as the official language in Slovakia should be drafted as soon as possible.

Civic Forum Opposes Language Law

AU0910205890 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Oct 90 p 5

[CTK report: "Civic Forum Apropos the Slovak Language Statute"]

[Text] Prague—Vladimir Zelezny, the Civic Forum press spokesman, issued the following statement in connection with the demand being made by some Slovak political parties and movements for the legalization of Slovak as the republic's only official language:

"We categorically disagree with the demand for the legalization of Slovak as the only official language in Slovakia. Such a legal act is at variance with the international agreements on human rights to which Czechoslovakia is a signatory. Legalizing Slovak as the only language is an infringement on the rights of the ethnic minorities living in Slovakia, including the Czech minority. In particular, such a discriminatory act may seriously destabilize the political situation in those regions where a majority of the population speaks Hungarian."

Sale of Food Reportedly Regulated in Slovakia

AU0910135190 Prague CTK in English 1659 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Bratislava Oct 5 (CTK)—The Slovak Ministry of Trade and Tourism today reported that food shops together with National Committees can set measures to regulate the sale of sugar, flour, rice, and other foodstuffs in Slovakia.

In some districts in Slovakia some essential food is lacking. The situation is complicated by a new shopping fever (a similar fever broke out in June in connection with the July 9 food price rises) which has been apparent at some places recently. It has been incited by concern about the planned opening of the border with Poland in the north and east of Slovakia and the accompanying excessive buying of goods by tourists.

Finance Ministry Official Queried on State Budget

AU1010092990 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 4 Oct 90 p 6

[Interview with Mihaly Kupa, adviser to the Finance Minister, by Melinda Kamasz; place and date not given: "The State Budget Bill Has Been Drafted—Freedom Is Somewhat Limited"—first paragraph is MAGYAR HIRLAP introduction]

[Text] The bill on the state budget was recently drafted, and the government will probably discuss it today. In accordance with the requirements of a constitutional state, this bill greatly limits the financial freedom of the state; rather, the bill makes the state responsible to parliament and to the public. Therefore, it may be that the government will submit only an edited version of this bill to parliament, so as not to limit its own independence. We discussed this issue with Mihaly Kupa, who helped the Finance Ministry draft the bill.

[Kamasz] The bill has been in the making for quite a long time. Why is it only now being presented to the government?

[Kupa] The bill on the state budget could already have been submitted to parliament in November 1989. At the time, however, parliament took the bill off the agenda. They did not want to discuss it, because this law would have required a considerable transformation which the deputies did not want to undertake.

[Kamasz] How much has the plan changed since last year?

[Kupa] I think that it has undeniably improved and matured. The problem remains that this law is too modern for Hungarian conditions and circumstances. The government's role, its rights, and parliament's options in connection with state funds are completely reorganized and placed on a new basis. This law enables us to move toward a market economy and to determine the state's tasks and duties.

[Kamasz] Which parts make up the bill?

[Kupa] The bill regulates budget and local spending, as well as the spending of state funds.

In a Comfortable Position

[Kamasz] In what way does the law regulate budget spending?

[Kupa] The law tries to clarify who can legally use state funds, how these funds are to be used, and for what purposes. The law stipulates that parliament has to discuss the entire state budget, not a little part of it, or 10 aspects of it. That is the only way for parliamentary representatives to make a decision and to be able to query and supervise. This undoubtedly represents a serious restriction for the government compared to the present situation. In Western democracies, however, that is how budgets have been drawn up. The other side of the coin, of course, is that if parliament approves the budget in such detail, then it is not only the government that has to answer for the decisions, or assume the consequences and responsibilities, but also parliament. In other words, the government is in quite a comfortable position.

Only With Parliamentary Approval

[Kamasz] Does this mean that parliament will also be told about IMF requirements in the future?

[Kupa] Parliament will not be put under pressure by the IMF, but by society. Nevertheless, parliament will no doubt have to consider IMF requirements accepted by the government.

[Kamasz] How can the budget be divided up?

[Kupa] The bill tries to clearly define the areas where—after parliamentary decisions—the state has to assume both financing and organizational tasks. It defines the areas where the state wants to be involved in financing, although not necessarily through state organizations. It also defines the areas where the state guarantees quality, but where it is not involved in financing. The bill does not allow any chaotic regroupings of budget expenses. Spending has to follow a strict set of rules. If funds are granted for renovation, then the money has to be used for just that purpose. This makes the system controllable.

[Kamasz] Does the bill also clarify the situation of subventions?

[Kupa] Naturally, that is also included. Money will no longer be distributed merely after a government decision.

[Kamasz] Can the government touch the budget once it has been accepted?

[Kupa] Of course the government has the right to make adjustments. If parliament accepts the budget, it does not mean that the government has to leave it as it is; however, there is a limit on reserves.

[Kamasz] When do budget modifications have to be submitted to parliament?

[Kupa] There are rules of procedure; I am thinking, for example, of extraordinary situations, or additional budgets. The government can decide on the spending of reserves, as long as it does not concern major provisions; however, the government cannot take money from sections of the budget which parliament has approved.

[Kamasz] What is the situation of state debts?

[Kupa] The original bill contained three or four alternatives to solve the problem of accumulating state debts. The bill stipulates that if profits are made from the privatization of state property, then the money cannot be used for current expenses; profits have to be used to pay off state debts. The government cannot deal with state

debts without parliamentary approval. In other words, if this law were in force now, the government could not even set up the Subsistence Fund [Egzisztencia Alap] without parliamentary approval.

[Kamasz] What is the situation for the issuing of shares?

[Kupa] The bill does not regulate details, and the general law on shares also applies to the state. The government can only use revenues from shares to reduce the budget deficit.

[Kamasz] What are the guidelines for state funds?

[Kupa] Compared to the present system, the bill represents a radical reduction. The bill says that if state participation is absolutely necessary, then it can be dealt with within the framework of the budget. If state participation is not required, however, then the state will support independent entrepreneurial citizens' initiatives. It may be that state funds are needed, but parliament has to approve the issuing of state funds. Parliament decides on the aims for which state funds can be used, on the framework required for their use, and on the amount of money which can be issued.

It Would Be Applicable by 1995

[Kamasz] How is local spending controlled by the bill?

[Kupa] The bill deals quite carefully with this issue. It tries to make sure that the guaranteed funds are given to the self-governing bodies. It also allows for the possibility of introducing local taxes. The bill also stipulates that if a self-governing body spends an excessive amount of money, the state should not have to finance that forever.

[Kamasz] Many people say that this law is a framework law. What additional laws are necessary to make this law completely applicable?

[Kupa] Actually, at least 50 laws are needed to make the law on the state budget completely applicable. Some of these laws determine the law on the state budget—this is the case for the Constitution—but some of the laws will, in turn, be determined by the law on the state budget. If parliament approved this bill, and if the budget were drawn up according to this bill as soon as in 1992, then an economic and information system would develop by 1995, in which this law could be completely applied. It is also indispensable that the government presents this bill to parliament without curtailing it. Given that this bill strictly limits the sphere of authority of the state, it may well be that the government presents an edited version of the bill to parliament. I would like to stress that this law lies at the basis of a constitutional state.

First Round Local Election Results Analyzed

AU0910143290 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Oct 90 p 5

[Interview with political analyst Istvan Schlett by unidentified reporter "after the publication of the preliminary local election results"; place not given: "Mixed Up Campaigns"]

[Text] [MAGYAR HIRLAP] What can be deduced from the participation level in these elections?

[Schlett] It would be difficult to announce, by way of introduction, how this participation level compares with that of other countries, given that there is no so-called Western standard. For example, participation levels are usually quite high in German local elections, but in France, the opposite is usually true. When analyzing the participation levels in the first round of the Hungarian local elections, there are two things worth noting. First, the low participation levels may compromise the legitimacy of the future self-governing bodies. Second, I think it would be a serious mistake to merely blame the low participation levels—less than 40 percent—on the apathy of Hungarian citizens. People distance themselves from politics, and that is almost a social heritage in our country. Indeed, over the last 20 years, a style of behavior has developed whereby people have learned to live without politics, and to solve their individual problems in a different way. I also think it is important to mention another reason—namely, that the parties made a serious mistake in their campaign. They mixed up this campaign with the parliamentary election campaign, and they behaved in a way which is appropriate during parliamentary elections: They focused on general questions, and dealt less with specific local issues. Therefore, the criticism expressed by the people who did not vote this time could also be interpreted as criticism of the campaign behavior of the parties, which is different from a judgment on the parliamentary behavior of these parties.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] How can it be explained that, in many counties, more than half of the former council chairmen were reelected as mayors?

[Schlett] There are also several explanations for this. First, I think that some parties exaggerated when they said that the change of regime had to be accompanied by a total change of officials. This may have raised animosity within the electorate.

[MAGYAR HIRLAP] In light of the results of the first round, what could be deduced from the fact that, in big cities, the electorate moved slightly from the government coalition parties to the opposition?

[Schlett] At this point, it would be hazardous to analyze this phenomenon because it is difficult to know whether a change really has taken place, given that some of the electorate from this spring did not vote this time. There are, of course, some explanations. For example, it can be deduced that the electorate of the Federation of Young

Democrats and the Alliance of Free Democrats are more knowledgeable, and that they are more easily mobilized. It can also be presumed that some of the supporters of the governing party have been a little bit disappointed, and perhaps they expressed their criticism by not voting. I think, however, that real trends will only be recognizable after the results of the second round.

Imre Pozsgay on Current Role of Socialist Party

AU1010130390 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Oct 90 p 4

[Report on interview with Imre Pozsgay, leader of the parliamentary faction of the Hungarian Socialist Party, by Lajos Pogonyi on 4 October; place not given: "Nobody Can Escape Their Judgment"; first paragraph is NEPSZABADSAG introduction]

[Excerpts] We talked to Imre Pozsgay about the parliamentary representation of left-wing values, the profile of the parliamentary faction of the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP], and changes in the leadership of the faction. First of all, we asked the deputy chairman of the MSZP what he thought of the idea that the Alliance of Free Democrats and the Federation of Young Democrats represent left-wing values and the interests of employees in a more striking and consistent way than the MSZP.

[Pozsgay] These allegations and suppositions are too vague. They are essentially saying that, in preparation for the new parliamentary session, the MSZP faction should change its style, and that it should also clarify whose interests the party most directly represents. We want reconstruction; we are also one of the parties advocating a change of regime. As one of the six legitimate parliamentary parties, we believe it is evident that Hungary is witnessing a privatization process, and not a re-privatization process; we also think that it is essential to create market conditions for property, as well as for the movement of capital. In order to create a stable social order in Hungary, it is essential to include the indispensable entrepreneurial middle class. Apart from acknowledging these efforts, however, our real purpose is to represent the interests of employees in a more consistent way. That is how we could create a real parliamentary system in Hungary, where serious political forces stand on the side of labor, while a compromise is sought between capital and labor. [passage omitted]

[Pogonyi] What do you think about the allegations that you do not hold the MSZP faction together in a satisfactory way?

[Pozsgay] No one can escape their judgment. If I accept this principle, then I cannot be surprised that people have turned their attention toward me, as leader of the MSZP faction. At the moment, people are impatient, and they expect to see results. The leader of a faction can certainly be judged on the organization and mobilization of his faction. To be honest, however, there has also been a political debate on this issue.

[Pogonyi] Who did the debate involve?

[Pozsgay] The debate involved the members of the party, the electorate, and the parliamentary faction. Not all the aspects of our activities are visible. People base their opinions too much on the parliamentary meetings transmitted directly on television. Preparatory legislative work and the fostering of human relations do not appear on a television screen.

Economic Research Institute on Economic Trends

AU0910173990 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 8 Oct 90 pp 1, 6

["(WKI)" -signed report: "The Crisis May Grow—$1 Billion Foreign Trade Deficit, $1.5-2 Billion Balance of Payments Deficit"]

[Excerpts] Next year may be the low point of the current crisis. The serious recession that is setting in at the moment will grow, and, contrary to 1990, Hungary's balance of payments will seriously deteriorate. There is also a possibility that the country will have to fight for its solvency again. A considerable trade deficit of $1 billion may arise in the foreign trade balance, whereas a trade surplus of $800 million is expected for 1990. The deficit in the 1991 balance of payments is estimated at about $1.5-2 billion. That is the less than heartening picture of the future painted by the most recent previsions of the Economic Research Institute....

As far as economic results are concerned, 1990 is also a year of contradictions. There are many encouraging tendencies, including the positive balance in our foreign trade, the good balance of payments, as well as the fact that structural changes have been initiated in many branches. There are, however, at least as many signs pointing toward an unfavorable development. Inflation is much higher than expected, unemployment is also growing, recession has clearly emerged in several branches of industry, and, as a result of objective as well as subjective causes, the situation in the agricultural and food industry cannot be seen as particularly encouraging, either.

According to the analysis of the Economic Research Institute, four paradoxes determine the development of the Hungarian economy in 1990. (These paradoxes could only seem incomprehensible to a complete layman.) For example, structural changes are more powerful than ever before, but the recession is deeper than ever. The balance of payments is positive, but the tensions in the balance of the budget have remained. Unemployment and inflation are growing together. The prominent people in social and economic circles have experienced both a loss and a gain of confidence.

That is precisely why a rather accurate picture can be painted of the developments until the end of 1990. The recession will grow, industrial production will drop by about seven percent during 1990, agricultural production will drop by about six or seven percent, and the

output in the building industry will fall by approximately eight to nine percent. Even though small enterprises and services are becoming livelier, the gross domestic product [GDP] will still drop by at least three percent. Similar tendencies can be seen in domestic distribution. [passage omitted]

The low point of the crisis will more than likely come next year. The recession will grow, and the balance of payments will greatly deteriorate. It must be also remembered that Hungary will have to fight for its solvency again in 1991. There are both old and new causes for the growing crisis; however, there is something more important. There is currently a great discrepancy between economic policy aims and the actual means of action at our disposal.

The restructuring of Eastern European economic relations represents the greatest change, but also the most unforeseeable transformation. At this point, almost every aspect of the conversion into dollar accounts remains uncertain. It would be advisable to tell enterprises that they should not wait for interstate agreements and central mechanisms. The signing of contracts may be postponed which would result in a significant decrease in deliveries during the first half of 1991. It is difficult to predict the exact order of the reduction in trade in this area; the experts at the Economic Research Institute talk about at least a 15-20 percent drop in exports, and a much greater drop in imports. This change will be one of the main reasons for the large-scale 1991 recession.

The negative effects of the new terms of trade, including fuel prices, may cause Hungary serious problems. If crude oil prices remain high, then Hungary may accumulate a deficit of $1.5-2 billion. [passage omitted]

Bearing all this in mind, the experts are not being too pessimistic when they predict a trade deficit of about $1 billion in the 1991 foreign trade balance. This tendency will also appear in the balance of payments, where, under the circumstances, a deficit of $1.5-2 billion can be expected. At most, $1 billion will be covered by the funds that Hungary is demanding from the Soviet Union, and by the funds granted by international organizations. It would be advisable to draw an important conclusion from this year: The political change of regime did not increase the number of Hungary's sources, and there are no additional foreign funds behind the political programs. [passage omitted]

The experts at the Economic Research Institute conclude that the economic situation in 1991 will not allow any gratuitous privatizations, or any financial compensations or indemnities which would burden the budget. [passage omitted]

Antall Meets European Development Bank Chairman

LD0910211690 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The acting chairman of the European Reconstruction and Development Bank held talks with the Hungarian prime minister on the possible financing program for Hungarian telecommunications, transport, and tourism. Jozsef Antall urged the establishment of a seperate fund in the interest of solving the crisis in the Eastern European countries.

Jacques Attali was also received by President Arpad Goncz. At the meeting they reviewed the situation of the Hungarian economy and exchanged views about the activity of the European banking institution.

Editorial Comment on Impact of German Unification

AU0810202390 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Oct 90 p 5

[Hanna Szalay editorial: "At Times of Reunification"]

[Text] As of today, Germany is united both formally and officially. A political anomaly, which has now turned into an historical anomaly, has ceased to exist—namely, the artificial division of a nation with a relatively uniform national awareness. The joy over the end of this anomaly, however, is marred by the alarm over some accompanying phenomena.

First, it is not all of Germany that has now reunited, but only the areas which remained German following World War II. Although both the German officials and the Allied powers who won the war and guarantee this act repeatedly stressed in the unification documents that the new Germany means the FRG and the GDR of today, and that the new Germany would in no way claim the previous territories of the Third Reich, how long will this commitment be valid? I happened to be in Bonn when the Bundestag voted on the unification treaty and I heard the deputies saying that they could not vote for it because the treaty did not mention the "ancient" and "genuine Eastern territories." There were quite a few deputies who spoke of irresponsibility and patrimony. The newly emerging national awareness will hardly suppress these demands. Nowadays, one can justifiably think that there is no "reality" which cannot be changed. Who will make people accept the fact that there is such a thing, and how will he do it?

The way in which the German unification took place is also somewhat alarming from this point of view. Some people talk about an anschluss, automatically referring to Austria's incorporation into the German Reich. It is, of course, unjust to give such an interpretation to this event. However, it is a fact that, here and now, we are not talking about a third country formed from the unification of two other countries, as originally demanded, but about the GDR being incorporated into the FRG on the

basis of the FRG Constitution. In addition, it was not the GDR as a territorial unity that merged with the FRG, but the five new provinces comprised of the former GDR. We have nothing against the FRG Constitution (we could not have any reservations, and if we had any reservations, so what?). It is a very good constitution, particularly concerning the guarantees against totalitarianism, because it emerged as a reply to Hitlerism. That is why the Hungarian constitutional modification has also applied many things from this FRG Constitution. Yet, one would have been left with a better feeling if the two German parliaments had jointly worked out a new constitution and carried out the entire process of unification on the basis of this new constitution—a process which would have resembled a real unification more than the actual unification.

People say that it was necessary to carry out this process so quickly because, otherwise, only pensioners and children would have remained in the GDR following the introduction of the currency union. It is also true that the financial unity was carried out on the basis of the Deutsche mark [Dm]. The Deutsche mark preceded the Constitution for the second time in history. True, because, as Attila Jozsef [Hungarian poet] said, "Money is the weapon in a constitutional state." One fears, however, that the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU cartoonist is right, or will prove right, when the small letters gradually disappear from his series of cartoons entitled "DeMocracy Now" and all that remains is "DM Now." Various estimates say that the economic rehabilitation of the GDR will cost Dm100 billion, and a totally different question also arises in connection with this.

How will Hungary's position develop and change in connection with our country's approach to the European integration and Hungary's economic rehabilitation? The two factors are strongly interdependent. Every German politician tearfully expresses his gratitude toward Hungarians in general, and to Hungarian listeners in particular, for opening the borders on 11 September 1989 and allowing the masses of GDR citizens to leave the country. Naturally, these politicians have a good reason to feel gratitude, and there is no doubt about the correctness of the decision of the Hungarian Government at the time. The way in which the decision was carried out, however, could be questioned. I seriously doubt that the Hungarian officials counted on such a development. During my discussions at the time, I heard that our situation would relatively deteriorate and we would lose the status of the only reform country, or the reform country that achieved the most. Officials told me that there was no such fear; on the contrary, the reformers would constitute the majority within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA from now on, and this was a very good development. A short period of one year showed that both organizations were useless and that they had collapsed. This is no problem in itself.

World attention, however, deviated from Hungary. Communism has collapsed in one way or another. Those who dreamed of this from the very beginning can now tick off this program point and can now look for something else to do. For example, here is the Gulf crisis; a good combat opportunity. Few people beyond the former iron curtain are interested in the fact that communism collapsed because it was not economically feasible and it consumed more than it produced and thus, people driven under communist rule were seeking a way out of it. People here want to live better now, and not speculate about various ideologies.

Bonn will have to understand and accept this in connection with the Eastern half of Germany, and Bonn will have to act accordingly. Perhaps Bonn will be able to assert this understanding in the international organizations that mobilize international capital. If Hungary draws at least that much profit from the German unification, we will also have reason to celebrate, but with moderation.

Embassy in Kuwait Forced To Suspend Activity

LD0910185990 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had decided to temporarily suspend the activity of the Polish Embassy in Kuwait as it is impossible for the mission to function. The water supply has been cut off, telephone connections have been broken, and the electricity has been cut off. Iraqi military sentries are making it impossible to enter and leave the building.

Poland's Search for Oil Supplies Reported

AU0510145090 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Oct 90 p 2 (Economy and Law Section)

["A.Z."-signed report: "Teams Sent Worldwide—Crude Oil Does Not Just Mean Gasoline"]

[Text] For most people, crude oil means gasoline and motor oil. The automobile lobby would have us believe that this is the only dimension of the problems that we are experiencing with the import of crude oil. A lot is being written about the import of gasoline by private enterprises and firms and the problem is being reduced to the problem of obtaining fuel for our vehicles. However, fuel only accounts for 30 percent of crude oil processing. Much more important for our industry is the remaining 70 percent, which is processed into synthetic fibers and man-made materials, as well as other semi-processed products for the Polish chemical industry.

Interventionist purchases of gasoline and motor oil are a clear sign of panic buying, stated Marian Malecki, head of the "Ciech" import-export enterprise, at his press conference on 2 October. A good economy means it has a tonne of processed crude oil and a tonne of grain for each member of the population. We have no problems with grain, but the situation is bad as regards oil.

Estimates put 1990 supplies of oil from the USSR at 2.7 million tonnes short of the figure originally planned. The Gulf crisis has slowed supplies from Arab countries. Interventionist purchases have been made in hard currency, but the crude oil brought in oil tankers is more expensive than supplies piped through oil pipelines. It should be remembered that an oil tanker with a payload of 130,000 tonnes of crude costs 400 billion zlotys [Z], and in a year we need about 100 such tankers.

What should we be doing? Next week "Ciech" is sending an exploratory business mission to the USSR. The problem we face, however, is that nobody today really knows who in the Soviet Union has a decisive voice in oil matters. Is it the USSR Government? Is it the government of the Russian Federation? Or are we going to be successful and secure supplies for Poland from the actual producers?

A delegation from the Ministry for Foreign Economic Cooperation has already gone to Iran to try to negotiate supplies of Iranian oil for Poland. "Ciech" is also exploring the possibility of purchasing oil from Algeria, Nigeria, and Tunis.

"Ciech" has also made the decision to develop the oil terminal in Gdansk and to construct oil storage containers in the port. It should be borne in mind that the ruble price of oil works out to be Z200,000 for a tonne, whereas a dollar price for oil works out to be Z3 million for a tonne. That is why "Ciech" attaches such great importance to its mission to the USSR.

When asked about the estimates for 1991—after the introduction of hard currency in trade relations with the USSR—Stanislaw Kaczmarek, director of "Ciech-Petrolimpex," replied: "We are treating 1991 as a transition period. Approximately 1.2 million tonnes of oil will be purchased in dollars. The price differs from the ruble price calculations, because it is based on world prices, whereas the CEMA system worked on a five-year rolling price cycle. Changing to hard currency should mean that we shall become just like any other Western trading partner for our Eastern neighbor, but we already benefit from the existing integrated system of transporting oil from the Soviet Union."

Council of Ministers Informed on Soviet Withdrawal

LD1010053390 Warsaw PAP in English 2334 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw, Oct.9—Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki informed the Council of Ministers here today about his decision to set up a government commission for a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Poland.

The commission is chaired by the minister head of the Office of the Council of Ministers and composed of ministers of foreign affairs, internal affairs, national defence and transport and maritime economy.

It will be the commission's task to coordinate actions connected with the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Poland and their transit from the former GDR.

Also today, the Council of Minsters heard a report prepared by the Central Planning Office on economic consequences of Germany's unification.

The Council of Ministers passed a draft law on social insurance of farmers.

The government also adopted a draft law on commodity exchange. The presented draft includes suggestions concerning the exchange functioning. Commodity exchanges will be set up under agreements signed by economic subjects—founding members who will constitute an organizational committee. The committee will control the newly established exchange till an exchange council is set up. Judges, civil servants, army men, policemen and exchange employees cannot be exchange members.

The minister of internal market will supervise exchanges through the mediation of a representative appointed for each exchange.

The cabinet heard a report on the current state of country's safety and public order, on the situation on the state borders and on the fire prevention.

According to the report, Poland has seen over the recent eight months an unprecedented number of crimes. Over 517,000 offences were reported, which indicates the growth by 67.8 per cent as compared with the same period last year.

PAP Cites White House Message to Jaruzelski

LD1010044990 Warsaw PAP in English 0007 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 9—In response to a letter sent by Wojciech Jaruzelski to explain his reasons for not coming on an official visit to the United States, President George Bush expressed his full understanding of the decision by the Polish president.

According to a communique issued by the White House, George Bush stated that President Jaruzelski deserved great respect for the role he had played together with Prime Minister Mazowiecki's government in the strivings to improve the economy and strengthen democracy in Poland.

President Bush voiced his regret over Jaruzelski's not coming to the United States and added he would like to host Jaruzelski as a private guest in the future.

Imports From FRG Frozen; Compensation Sought

LD0910162890 Berlin ADN International Service in German 1547 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)—Poland will unilaterally limit its imports from Germany, effective immediately. As Warsaw announced at the end of the bilateral economic negotiations, the "unjustified import"—mainly of consumer goods from the FRG—will be frozen. This measure had been decided upon because the demand for recognition of Polish losses arising from German unification still remains unanswered. The German side, admittedly, has not rejected this argument, but it is not being acknowledged either. However, it is clear that the deficit at the year's end would not be accounted for in the balance.

Deputy Minister Dariusz Ledworowski told the press that up to now he has not yet obtained a full overview of the losses. According to him, the annulment of the existing trade treaties with the former GDR will give rise to a deficit of 180 million rubles [R]. Another R50 million and 70 million Deutsche mark will be lost by Polish enterprises as a result of the withdrawal of the German partners from contracts relating to services to be rendered. In addition, there are losses which arose earlier.

The chief German negotiator, Lorenz Schomerus of the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs, said that his side is not in a position to make a definitive statement on this. He announced that there will be a declaration of intent to support a mutually advantageous settlement of accounts. He does not regard the deficits in the Polish balances as a problem of state obligations, but of obligations under civil law between the enterprises concerned. The Polish firms should investigate how great the legal and financial damage is. Schomerus also promised aid in the setting up of new contacts for firms which had lost their old partners. To this end the FRG will establish a consulting firm at its own expense.

The two days of talks, which ended unexpectedly early, were the continuation of initial contacts in Bonn in July. Since then, Poland has urged the continuation of negotiations again and again. Both sides also agreed this time to continue the talks.

Skubiszewski Returns From Berlin; Comments on Trip

LD0610111990 Warsaw PAP in English 2232 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 5—Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Krzysztof Skubiszewski returned from Berlin today where he had attended a conference on new European institutions.

Upon is arrival he told PAP in part:

I talked about the Polish-German relations in the context of European unity. Much depends on a proper shape of these relations, they may be even decisive for this unity.

I expressed our regret and sorrow at all those tragic events that took place in the bilateral relations. Above all I underlined the question of the expulsion of Germans, most of them innocent people who lost their native homes like we Poles lost them in the East.

We have to be aware of the harms inflicted on people by politics, by the war. We have to be aware as well that that resettlement of people cannot be undone. Today nobody questions the Polish-German border, Minister Skubiszewski stated.

Algeria Urged To Reconsider Closing Embassy

LD1010051590 Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 9—Poland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reacting to press reports on the closing down of the Algerian Embassy in Warsaw, conveyed to PAP the following statement:

Ambassador of Algeria to Poland Mustapha Boutaieb officially informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in August of this year about the decision of the Algerian Government of August, 8, 1990, to temporarily close its Warsaw embassy.

The ambassador explained that the decisions came as a result of economic difficulties of his country and is a part of the Algerian Government's austerity programme, which includes the closing down of 24 Algerian missions abroad.

Poland, having in mind the well-being of Polish-Algerian relations, the possibilities of their development and many-year tradition of our contacts, turned to the Algerian authorites to reconsider its decision.

NATO Delegation Concludes Visit 9 Oct

LD0910222990 Warsaw PAP in English 1942 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 9—A delegation of experts from NATO headquarters, led by adviser to the NATO general secretary for Central-Eastern Europe Chris Donnelly, ended its visit to Poland today.

The visit had a working character and was aimed to establish contacts with governmental institutions and personalities of Polish political life. The visit was the result of decisions made during the September trip to Poland by NATO General Secretary Manfred Woerner recommending to hold joint seminars, to exchange officers and students of military schools and to establish contacts between military units.

Members of the delegation met representatives of the national defence and the foreign affairs ministries, the episcopate and parliamentarians-members of the committee for foreign affairs and national defence.

Skubiszewski Cited on UN General Debate

LD0510090290 Warsaw PAP in English 2238 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By PAP correspondent Adolf Reut]

[Text] New York, Oct. 4—While implementing some common interests, the United Nations should be a tool of the collective policy of states to a greater extent, chairman of the Polish delegation to the 45th session of the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski said commenting on the to-date course of the general debate.

The debate was significantly marked by some international solidarity. On the one hand, it was manifested by the attitude towards the crisis in the Gulf, on the other, towards such issues as the interests of children.

The meeting of the leaders of states and governments will have a major influence on the policy pursued by various states in relation to children. I was very satisfied with the fact that Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki could come here. Poland's presence was necessary not only because our country had participated in the work on the convention on the rights of the child.

What is important is that the convention should be executed in the legislation of various states, this having been emphasised by Prime Minister Mazowiecki in his summit address.

Ministry Official Chairs Joint EC Talks

LD1010051290 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By PAP correspondent Ireneusz Lukasik]

[Text] Brussels, Oct. 9—Delegations of Poland and EC Commission began here today initial and informal talks on a treaty on Poland's association with the EC.

A two-day meeting started a series of consultations which are expected to last till December.

The talks at the EC Commission headquarters are chaired by Director of the Department of International Economic Relations at the Polish Foreign Ministry Jaroslaw Mulewicz and Director of the Commission Pablo Benavides.

During today's meeting the two sides discussed establishing a zone of free trade and customs union, agriculture, flow of capitals, services and work force. They also discussed future political cooperation, cultural exchange and flow of information. "We are meeting each other halfway as far as all these issues are concerned," the chairman of the Polish delegation told PAP.

The Polish side stressed the future agreement on association should include a vision of Poland's joining the EC.

Walesa Addresses Warsaw Preelection Meeting

LD1010045690 Warsaw PAP in English 2249 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 9—A few thousand people attended today a pre-electoral meeting with Lech Walesa near the Warszawa steelworks here today.

A special group is now completing my programme. A president must above all watch the government, parliament and others so that what is going on in Poland is in tune with public expectations. There will be many new solutions, of a self-management type. My philosophy is as follows: to give back as much as possible to the nation and profits and taxes will come later, said Walesa.

"I have staked on new people as I want to give a change to everybody."

Asked whether he had a candidate for the post of a prime minister who would obey him, Walesa said there were many people willing to hold the post but everything would depend on what concept would win. I have five serious candidates, he added.

A forest of hands shot up when Walesa asked the gathering how many people would vote for him. "Show this so that the prime minister can see how many supporters Walesa has," said the Solidarity leader to the Polish TV crew filming the meeting.

At the end of the meeting, a group of fighting Solidarity and Solidarity 80 members who shouted "Down with Walesa" clashed with Walesa's supporters.

The Solidarity factory committee of the Warszawa steelworks announced it would take part in Walesa's presidential campaign and would assign 5 million zlotys for the purpose.

Walesa Leads in Presidential Opinion Poll

LD1010060190 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Nearly 18 percent of those polled by the Center for Public Opinion Research (CBOS) would like to see Lech Walesa in the post of president. Nearly 16 percent came out in favor of Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

Walesa as President Would Disown Solidarity

AU0810205990 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 5 Oct 90 p 3

[Stanislaw Turnau commentary: "Make Use, Then Abandon"]

[Text] Wednesday's declaration—on supporting Lech Walesa's candidature for the presidency—passed by the "Solidarity" National Commission, would not have been a surprise had it not been for the sentence: "The National Commission appeals to all trade unionists and all trade union bodies to actively participate in the election campaign."

In practice, this means a call to mobilize an overwhelming part of "Solidarity" factory committees and "Solidarity" regions on behalf of Walesa's presidential election campaign. "Solidarity," the only efficient social organization that has an efficient organization network, will take the weight of the campaign on its shoulders. The Center Accord, the Christian National Union, and the pro-Walesa citizens committees will only play a supportive role.

The election campaign planners will ask the "Solidarity" trade union to organize rallies, collect signatures, and provide technical backup during the campaign. The trade unionists will gladly respond to the activities that they see as more spectacular and which carry more prestige compared with their routine union business. On many occasions they have admitted that they are not prepared for union business. In politics, however, they have often demonstrated their force and their contribution to Walesa's campaign will be significant.

However, not all trade union structures—from factory committee to region—will throw their weight behind Walesa. The political split in "Solidarity"—hitherto only expressed in declarations—could physically split the trade union during a stormy election campaign.

The pro-Walesa section of "Solidarity" will have to wage open warfare on Prime Minister Mazowiecki when it becomes involved in the election campaign. During the campaign, Mazowiecki—and through him his whole government—will no longer be a normal opponent for the trade union. Mazowiecki and his government will be the trade union's proclaimed enemy.

If the "Solidarity" chairman wins, he will leave the trade union orphaned (it is hard not to see that Walesa's charismatic personality is the force behind the trade union's importance). From the Belvedere Palace and the burden of responsibility for the state, Walesa's world will look completely different. An overassertive and over demanding "Solidarity" will no longer be needed. In a nutshell, he will have made use of it and will then abandon it.

If Walesa loses, it is difficult to believe that the campaign will come to an end. The failed presidential candidate and his "Solidarity" activists will feel themselves thwarted. I cannot imagine that they will quietly return to their humdrum union affairs. Politics is more compulsive.

Mazowiecki Presidential Election Committee Formed

AU1010101790 Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Krakow, 7 Oct—Representatives of various political, trade union, professional and social circles met at the Jagiellonian University, here today, to set up a National Electoral Committee supporting Tadeusz Mazowiecki's candidature in the presidential election.

In connection with their decision to join the committee's political team, Minister Aleksander Hall and General Director of the Office of the Council of Ministers Henryk Wozniakowski, announced they would resign from their governmental posts.

The committee's political team is composed of Zbigniew Bujak, Marek Dabrowski, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Piotr Fogler, Bronislaw Geremek, Aleksander Hall, Marcin Krol, Ryszard Reiff, Jan Maria Rokita, Kazimierz Michal Ujazdowski, Andrzej Wielowieyski, and Henryk Wozniakowski.

Also today, the committee launched an appeal which said that the Republic of Poland and all of its citizens would benfit most with Tadeusz Mazowiecki as their president. The committee also appealed for local electoral committees supporting Tadeusz Mazowiecki's candidature to be set up.

Jan Jozef Szczepanski, who chaired the debates, said the electoral campaign could not be a campaign against Lech Walesa, a man held in great respect. It should be a campaign for peace, stability and reforms as their violation might bring about incalculable consequences.

It is the drama of the present situation that the best are competing. But it is competence that should decide on the choice, he said.

As a man, Mazowiecki is honest, righteous and just. As a politician he is wise and consistent. As a statesman he is attracting great respect for the Polish policy, said Frasyniuk.

It is not a struggle between people, but between concepts of exercising power, he added.

In the opinion of Kazimierz Ujazdowski, electing Tadeusz Mazowiecki as president is a guarantee of consistence and peace on Poland's road to Europe.

Adam Michnik called for a pluralistic nature of the campaign.

"Having in mind my respect for the prime minister and our long friendship, as well as the fact that in my opinion he will be a very good president, I am not so particular about him becoming a president as I am about Lech Walesa not becoming one, as Walesa means destability," stressed Michnik.

Morawiecki Outlines Presidential Election Platforms

LD1010085490 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Kornel Morawiecki, leader of Fighting Solidarity and the Party of Freedom, has announced his electoral program as one of the first presidential candidates. He gives an assurance that if elected he will break with the continuity of the Polish People's Republic. He will refuse to accept the office from General Jaruzelski and he will refuse repayment of debts taken on the communist and illegal state. He will also invite the Polish Republic's president in exile, Ryszard Kaczorowski, to transfer to him the insignia of power of the Second Republic at the inauguration session of the new National Assembly.

National Party Elects Presidential Candidate

LD0910212690 Warsaw PAP in English 1910 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 9—The Polish National Community-the Polish National Party has named Boleslaw Tejkowski its candidate for the office of president, the main board of the party reported today. Tejkowski, 57, is the graduate of the Krakow Technical University and the Sociology Department of the Warsaw University. He is the leader of the party. Tejkowski comes out for Poland's spiritual and material development carried out primarily by its own means, that is, for reducing the share of foreign capital in Poland's economic development. This is linked to categorical rejection of foreign property ownership in Poland and opposition to the repurchase of national assets by foreign enterprises and persons.

Starting from this Saturday, the Polish National Community-the Polish National Party (the party arising from the traditions of the pre-war National Democratic Party) plans to start election campaign of its candidate for president.

'Union for Real Politics' Backs Candidate

LD0810032390 Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 7—The Congress of the Union for Real Politics expressed today its support for the candidature of the union's president Janusz Korwin-Mikke in the forthcoming presidential election.

The candidature was put forward by the union's Warsaw branch office on October 3.

In connection with the fact that a group of delegates demonstratively left the congress and decided together with another group of the union's activists to set up a conservative-liberal party "the Union for Real Politics," press spokesman of the Union for Real Politics Marek Arpad Kowalski handed over to PAP today a statement which reads in part:

"On August 18, the main council of the Union for Real Politics decided to register the union as a political party."

"Meanwhile, Aleksander Jedraszczyk's group appropriated documents and together with Slawomir Jaruga's group registered themselves (two days before the Congress of the Union for Real Politics) as a conservative-liberal party 'the Union for Real Politics.' Next, on October 6, they tried to break the congress but finally they left it."

"The party appropriated illegally the name of the Union for Real Politics and stated illegally our office was its headquarters. The organization has nothing in common with the Union for Real Politics which is still functioning under the name which is reserved for our party, in its to-date legally obtained office with Janusz Korwin-Mikke as its president," the statement reads.

Vetting of Prosecutor's Office Reported

AU0510100990 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Oct 90 p 3

["D.F."-signed report: "The Prosecutor Service After the Vetting Review"]

[Text] The whole hierarchy of the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office has been changed. General Henryk Kostrzewa, chief military prosecutor, Colonel Adam Suski, his deputy, and all the heads and deputy heads of departments two and four have gone. Not one of the former military district prosecutors or garrison prosecutors has been reappointed, with the exception of Colonel Andrzej Komarski from Olsztyn. Overall, 24 out of 39 prosecutors from the Supreme Military Prosecutor's Office have not been reappointed and out of 215 prosecutors serving in various army units, 43 had to leave. Appeals have been lodged by 55 prosecutors.

The vetting review for personnel came into force on 30 June and applied to all prosecutors, both military and general. Out of 115 staff in the General Prosecutor's Office, 67 have been retained as prosecutors in the Ministry of Justice, 12 as prosecutors in the Warsaw Voivodship Prosecutor's Office, and 35 people (almost one-third) have not been reappointed. A prosecutor who was appointed judge of a voivodship court was among the people in this group.

In voivodships and districts, 3,164 prosecutors were vetted. Of these, 291 were not reappointed. In 47 voivodships, the prosecutor service has been replaced completely and 43 new deputy voivodship prosecutors have been appointed. Only seven temporary prosecutors have been retained.

In district prosecutor's offices, 188 people have been reappointed. This means that 62 percent of the district

offices are now headed by new staff. The age profile of the service has been substantially rejuvenated.

Of the people who were formerly dismissed or left for political reasons, 157 have returned to the service. Of this number, 30 have been reemployed as associate judges.

The new staff does not mean the end of former problems. Only 3,327 positions out of a total of 4,485 vacancies in the voivodship prosecutor service have been filled to date. Over one-quarter of the posts remain unfilled. In the Warsaw and Gdansk Voivodships, the situation is dramatic, because almost half of the posts remain unfilled. In district prosecutor services, where the total manpower should be 361 prosecutors, there are currently 159, thus, 200 vacancies remain unfilled.

The situation is made even worse by the flood of new cases. In the last four years the case load in Warsaw has increased by over 500 percent. In the first eight months of 1991, 100,000 new cases were registered by the Warsaw Prosecutor Service, whereas in the first nine months of 1989 there were only 60,000.

"We desperately need more people, because the workload is increasing. Our people are swamped by the paperwork, but we are also paying the price for the old thinking that said the prosecutor service should investigate everything. There have also been rumblings that the vetting procedure was much too 'gentle' and halfhearted. It was nevertheless conducted very objectively using various opinions from professional assessments and it guaranteed the right to appeal. We are still hearing appeals," says Prosecutor Maria Grabska-Taczanowska from the Ministry of Justice.

Encouraging Economic Indicators for Sep Reported

AU0710155290 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Oct 90 p 1 (Economy and Law Section)

["A.S."-signed report: "Central Planning Office Figures—A Glimmer of Optimism"]

[Text] The demand barrier is still there, but its scale and range is slowly diminishing. Some of the enterprises (about one-third) have announced increased production. More enterprises are changing their product ranges and trying to adapt them to the needs of local and foreign customers.

These are the results—which contain a glimmer of optimism—that emerge from the latest statistical figures (for the first half of September) which have been published by the Central Planning Office [CUP]. They were prepared from replies to CUP's questionnaires submitted by 136 selected enterprises in the industrial, building, and trade sector, as well as 36 banking divisions. The relatively small target sample does not allow one to make generalizations about the state of the whole economy, but these results point to a certain tendency.

Despite continuing problems with sales of their products, most enterprises comprised in the sample maintained their prices at a level that remained unchanged compared with the last period. Only about one-third of the enterprises raised the prices of their products. Their price rises were only marginally connected to the rise in oil prices.

In order to expand their activity some enterprises are attempting to develop their convertible currency exports to the USSR. The number of enterprises that are now preparing for privatization is increasing. They have begun preparatory works which aim to give economic independence to their various production facilities, which until now have been divisions within a larger corporate structure.

The financial and debt situation of the enterprises in the sample varies widely. It continues to be very bad in those enterprises that suffered a substantial drop in production. This is very apparent in the food sector and branches of light industry, especially in the Lodz Voivodship.

The results of sales performance for the first half of September are better than those for the same period in August, but slightly worse than the sales figures for the second half of August and the prognoses made by the enterprises themselves. The banks report a continuing demand for capital from both the private and nationalized sectors.

Locomotive Engineers Threaten To Strike

AU0710154090 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Oct 90 p 2

[Wojciech Swidnicki report: "Locomotive Engineers Still Threaten To Strike"]

[Text] The Main Board of the Polish State Railroads Locomotive Engineers Trade Union will discuss the possibility of taking strike action at a meeting in Warsaw on 4 October. The union accuses management of making an unlawful decision depriving part of the workforce of the opportunity to gain advancement. It affects people who took part in the one-hour strike on 13 September that was called by the union.

According to management, the strike was illegal and employees had been warned of this. In their view, in calling the strike, the engineers union failed to satisfy the requirements of the three-stage arbitration procedure laid down by the 1982 Trade Union Act and thus made Polish State Railroads incur losses. Trade unionists reject this line of reasoning, arguing that the aim of the law was to restrict trade union activity during martial law and thus the idea behind it has lost its relevance. They maintain that evoking these regulations compromises the present government.

Talks between the engineers union and the railroads board of directors have not resulted in agreement thus far. The second round of conciliation procedures, which ended last Monday, only yielded results pertaining to issues that do not directly concern the subject of the dispute. A common stance was worked out on issues relating to pensions, industrial illnesses, and working hours, that is, on issues for which prospects of a compromise had looked good for some time. The cause of the 13 September strike was dissatisfaction on the part of the engineers union with the wage raises proposed by the enterprise. The impasse on the issue has exacerbated the conflict over the legality over the union's protest action.

Germany Viewed as Being 'Above Any Suspicion'

AU0910105990 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 2 Oct 90 p 1

[Unattributed editorial: "Germany Above Any Suspicion"]

[Text] "Germany above all"... says the first verse of the German anthem. It is the work of an 1848 revolutionary poem like the "Tricolor" or "Romanian, Wake Up!" This poem, which later became Germany's national anthem, voiced—in a historic context which was characterized by a long state division perpetuated within the framework of the German confederation and against the background of national movements throughout Europe—the aspiration for state unity that inspired the 1848 generation. The fact that fascism interpreted this verse in a racist and expansionist sense, which suited its inhuman ideology, does not surprise (all totalitarian regimes resort to such abuse with the lack of scruples so characteristic of them) and does not change the original message of the poem—namely, a call on Germany to give absolute priority to achieving a unitary nation state. Federal Germany has preserved the anthem by ridding it of a chauvinistic interpretation. For the aspiration for unity (actually called for by the GDR anthem as well) is not wrong in itself. Proof for this is the fact that Germany's unity is now being achieved for the second time; this time without a war and on the basis of a treaty negotiated by the four great powers which offer the necessary guarantees that "nothing but peace will emanate from German soil."

One could argue that Germany has viewed treaties as "simple pieces of paper" in the past. Germany is "great" once again. Could it not be tempted to once again violate the framework of international documents on which it placed its signature? Certainly, in the case of peoples who had to suffer most from German aggression between 1870-1945 and from fascism (France, Poland, the USSR, Israel and so forth), apprehensions will continue to exist for some time, as will fear of the German economic force. The Germans, however, have learned from the lesson of history everything which had to be learned. Furthermore, the solid, almost exemplary, democratic foundation which it will revive tomorrow guarantees that the new united Germany will not be—because it does not desire and cannot desire to be—the "fourth Reich." This unification is being achieved in the most genuine democratic and European spirit, the way any people in the same situation would like it, and this spirit will also give an impetus to the European unification process. There are enough grounds to believe that the new Germany will know how to eliminate—through promoting a realistic policy in years to come—the psychologically justified fears that still persist. On its (re)birth, which we greet as a good omen on the road to a united Europe, Germany is above any suspicion.

German Ambassador on Unity, Bilateral Relations

AU0910202690 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 3 Oct 90 p 1

[Statement by German Ambassador Dr. Klaus Terlioth; place and date not given: "For Us, Romania Has Always Been Part of Europe"]

[Text] Ending the division of Germany has been possible because of the fact that last year the German people vigorously spoke out—without making use of violence—for unity. Then elections were held in the GDR, which may be viewed as a referendum favoring German unity. What is happening now in Germany is the will and work of the entire German people. However, German unification could not have taken place without the all-European process. In the past 40 years our Western allies supported this desire. The accords on the basis of which this unification has taken place demonstrate this. Similarly, the Soviet Union, our important partner in the East, could be persuaded recently that there is no other better way for Europe and the whole world than German unification.

As for the deeper significance of such an event, you yourself know, Mr. Stefan, that it is difficult for the people of today to fully comprehend it because they lack a proper perspective. I think that at this time all of us have the feeling that something unusual is happening, something that is changing the image of Europe at the end of this century, and something—were I to quote the Soviet minister of foreign affairs, Eduard Shevardnadze—that marks the beginning of a new era. I am not a man of great or pathetic declarations. I believe that we cannot completely foresee the long-term consequences of this event. However, I believe that one can say that an element of increased stability has emerged in Europe. If we look back on the past 40 years of European history during which this continent was divided and if we consider the fact that no European or international conference could be held without the division of Germany posing one of the major problems, it is obvious that the removal of this problem from the agenda—in a peaceful way, without the use of force, and on the basis of understanding among all forces—is an important element for stability. We are happy that the task set by our Constitution to achieve German unity in peace and freedom has been fulfilled. The numerous problems raised by the integration of the six new laender will not hinder us from contributing to the international activity. On the basis of the EEC documents, we have assumed obligations and we will honor them. We also start out from the idea that the all-European process can be continued. We have fully observed the Helsinki Final Act, which stipulates the inviolability of borders but also that they may be modified by peaceful means on the basis of a joint accord. This refers to domestic borders. As for external borders, united Germany will solemnly guarantee the German-Polish border, although this means renunciation of areas which formerly belonged to the German Reich.

In connection with our relations with Romania, I want to emphasize that for us Romania has always been part of Europe and that we have no doubt that Romania has a future in Europe. In the period in which the dictatorship regime promoted a policy of isolating Romania from Europe, we opposed this policy. And as a united state, Germany will have greater possibilities in the future to promote such concepts. The future chances of the Romanian people are closely linked to the aspirations for reform. The more comprehensive and effective the reforms, the easier Romania's integration in the European context and the easier the development of cooperation and the application of joint programs. Everything is closely linked to Romania's will and the possibility to implement reforms based on freedom, democracy, pluralism, and a free economy, which were defined as objectives to pursue by Romania's leadership immediately following the December revolution.

ILO Delegation Briefed on Minority Situation

AU0910120290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1010 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—A meeting took place in Bucharest between a delegation of the Inquiry Commission of the International Labor Office [ILO], headed by Jules Decheunes, and members of the Commission on Human Rights, the Cults and National Minorities' Affairs and of the Commission on Labor, Health, Social Security and the Status of Women of the Assembly of Deputies.

On the occasion, the head of the ILO delegation told that the organization was sent, before the December 1989 revolution, an intimation referring especially to discriminations in Romania chiefly with regard to the national minorities. At that time, Mr. Jules Decheunes went on, an Inquiry Commission was set up, and the ILO concluded that the investigation should be continued in order to get to know exactly the situation, although the dictatorship had been removed in the meanwhile.

Deputies representing several national minorities spoke during the meeting and the guests were briefed on the current situation in Romania, the rights granted to various ethnical groups, the development prospects of democracy.

Iliescu Receives Strasbourg Meeting Delegation

AU0910200790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1923 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—On Tuesday [9 October] President Ion Iliescu met the delegation of the Romanian Parliament that took part at the Strasbourg meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. The members of the delegation presented their conclusions regarding the results of their participation in that meeting and the prospects of Romania's association with that European organism.

Iliescu Meets International Red Cross Delegation

AU0910192190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1840 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—On Tuesday [9 October] Romania's President Ion Iliescu received a delegation of the International Red Cross made up of Messrs. Thierry Germond, delegate-general of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for Europe and America, Jean Francois Berger, ICRC representative for Balkan countries, and Thierry Myrat, head of the ICRC representation in Bucharest.

Mr. Thierry Germond, head of the delegation, made a presentation of the activity the Red Cross has accomplished in Romania since the revolution, emphasising the good framework and the Romanian authorities' support in promoting the human rights principles. Stress was also laid on the important role of the humanitarian international law courses opened in Bucharest under the auspices of the ICRC, the Ministry of National Defence and the Romanian Association of Humanitarian Law.

The guest appreciated that such events were encouraging and significant, proving an opening toward fruitful collaboration in that field. Mr. Ion Iliescu thanked for the material and moral support the ICRC granted to Romania and underscored that the guest's appreciation proved once more Romania's wish and consistent action for a broad openness in all fields. Romania's adhesion to the Geneva conventions is a proof of the fact that Romania is working in keeping with the internationally recognised humanitarian law principles.

Senate President on European Council Session

AU0910134690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1030 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—The group of Romanian parliamentarians who made up our delegation distinguished itself through a maybe surprising unity of stand, beyond the variety of political opinions they represented, a behavior which does honor to Romania and, of course, is considerably congenial for winning the status of invitee to the Council of Europe which I think is denied to us unjustly, stated to daily AZI Senate President Alexandru Birladeanu, head of the Romanian delegation to the recent session in Strasbourg of the Council of Europe.[sentence as received]

I am very pleased with the results of our participation in the session, stressed Alexandru Birladeanu, especially for the fact that, going past the diversity of views, Romania's cause was defended by all members of the delegation, in the country's major interest, for presenting a correct and truthful image of Romania.

Most important to me, Alexandru Birladeanu showed, is that upon our delegation's invitation, a Commission of the Council of Europe will pay a visit to Romania in November to get to know directly and objectively the facts and assess the way taken by Romania toward

democracy and truth. Based on its conclusions we expect to be given the status of invitee to the European forum in January 1991.

Roman Receives French Education Official

AU0910201290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1929 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—Prime Minister Petre Roman received on Tuesday Mr. Bruno Lena, head of the Rhone-Alpes Department of the League of Education of France. The goal of his Romania visit is to shoot a video cassette jointly with the Romanian Television about the life of the Romanian youth with their problems and hopes.

Mr. Bruno Lena expressed his hope for a durable cooperation with Romania in high school education.

Talking with the French guest about the training of the youth, the Romanian premier referred to the political and mentality transformations undergone by the Romanian youth. He also showed the concern to restructure the education system in general and revive the good traditions of the Romanian high school education in Romania.

Moldavian Justice Ministry Delegation Visits

AU0910183190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1721 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—A delegation of the Ministry of Justice of the Moldavia SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] headed by Mr. Alexei Barbaneagra, minister of justice, are paying a fact-finding visit to Romania at the invitation of Mr. Victor Babiuc, Romanian minister of justice.

Deputies' Assembly 9 Oct Session Reported

AU0910183490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1425 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—On Tuesday morning the Assembly of Deputies declared George Simaniu deputy in the constituency of Constanta, Marin Stan deputy of Hunedoara, Romul Seponar deputy in Satu Mare, Ioan Ardelean deputy in Salaj and Bujor Septinmiu Talu deputy in the constituency of Sibiu.

With a unanimity of vote the Assembly of Deputies endorsed three reports of the commission to mediate divergencies between the Senate and the Assembly of Deputies over draft laws submitted for debate to the two chambers, as well as a draft resolution whereby the Assembly of Deputies suggests that the commission wording Romania's draft constitution become a standing commission.

Discussing the resolution the Senate adopted in its September 13 meeting concerning the commemoration of 50 years since great patriot scholar Nicolae Iorga was assassinated by Iron-Guardists on November 27, when the Constituent Assembly opens, the Assembly of Deputies approved of a suggestion set forth by a representative of the parliamentary group of the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party to also commemorate great Romanian economist Virgil Madgiaru, who was killed by Iron-Guardists as well.

The Assembly of Deputies also adhered to a Senate decision on the organization of a festive parliamentary meeting in Alba Iulia on December 1, 1990, the national day of Romania, and the anniversary of 525 years since Bucharest was declared the capital of Wallachia.

This afternoon, the Assembly of Deputies has debated and adopted several bills among which those regarding state military pensions, social ensurance of cooperative farming units, the lawyers' pensions and special rights.

Several ministries have been interpellated and requests have been made so that proceedings be speeded up for adopting a law of the press and a law regulating labour conflicts, for elaborating a police statute, etc.

UDMR Delegation Leaves Session

AU0910211090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2036 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—This afternoon the Assembly of Deputies has debated and adopted several bills among which [are] those regarding state military pensions, social ensurance of cooperative farming units, the lawyers' pensions and special rights.

Several ministries have been interpellated and requests have been made so that proceedings [can] be speeded up for adopting a law of the press and a law regulating labour conflicts, for elaborating [the] police statue, etc.

Taking the floor Mr. Ioan Gavra, deputy, the parliamentary group of the National Union of the Romanians, requested that a parliamentary commission be set up to inquire into the causes that made inhabitants of Covasna and Harghita Counties to leave those places of late. The speaker also referred to the practice of political groups of presenting on the TV or in other media communiques whereby they dissociate themselves from reprovable acts committed by some people. Following that general remark with no specific addressee the whole MDUR [Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania, UDMR] parliamentary group left the hall of the Assembly of Deputies.

UDMR Group Leaves Senate Session in Protest

AU0910200690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1849 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—The Tuesday, October 9 session of the Senate was devoted to debates on the commercial company bill. Discussions took over two hours about the contents and wording of Art. 93,

Paragraph 3 on which several senators expressed different views. The text of the disputed paragraph: "The only manager or President of the board of directors and at least half of the number of directors will be Romanian" was finally passed with a majority of votes.

On the same day, the group of MDUR [Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania—UDMR] senators made the following statement in connection with that paragraph: "The wording and interpretation of the text are discriminatory from a national and ethnical point of view and therefore in disagreement with the principle of equal rights for all Romania's citizens. Subsequently, our senators cannot endorse the bill as a whole and consider it is useless to participate in any further debates thereupon."

After reading the statement the MDUR group left the hall. Due to the present dissensions, the National Salvation Front group asked the proceedings be ceased for consultations.

Government Issues Communique

AU0910211190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2000 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—In connection with the debates in the Senate on Article 93, Paragraph 3 of the commercial company bill, the government is of the opinion that the wording it proposed in its first version and espoused by the Chamber of Deputies was reformulated by the Senate in a confusing manner susceptible to generate interpretations like that contained in the MDUR [Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania, UDMR] statement.

The government is of the opinion that the only appropriate wording is that stipulating the participation of the Romanian citizens, irrespective of their nationality, a principle of a constitutional character, which cannot be violated by any ordinary law.

We express our belief that during the mediation between the two houses of the Parliament the final wording will eliminate ambiguities thus reflecting the principle of equality of rights of all of Romania's citizens.

FSN Statement 'Regrets' Incident

AU0910214190 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The National Salvation Front [FSN] parliamentary group in the Senate regrets that as a result of an erroneous interpretation of the content of an article in the draft bill on trade companies, the group of 12 UDMR [Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania] senators ostentatiously left the hall of the meeting, thus violating regulations, disturbing the activity of the Senate, and preventing any kind of negotiations.

Their error lies in the fact that the wording, Romanian citizens, advocated by them, has a restrictive meaning, while the formulation, Romanians, suggested in the government draft bill and approved by vote, encompasses not only all of Romania's citizens, regardless of nationality, but also the Romanians all over the world, who thus have the right to participate in the management boards of trade companies operating on Romanian territory.

The FSN parliamentary group in the Senate stays faithful to the idea of constructive cooperation, thus serving the basic interests of our fatherland and the Romanian people.

Roman Attends Joint Parliamentary Session

AU1010151490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1403 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/10/1990—Wednesday 10 October work started in plenum in Romania's Parliament. On the agenda: a government report on the situation of industrial consumer goods and food markets and the measures that must be taken to ensure food, heat and electricity to the population during winter a report of the Romanian parliamentary delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg and its activities for Romania to be given special guest status; and Romania's Parliament answer to an appeal issued by Bulgaria's Constituent Assembly on 26 July.

Attending are Prime Minister Petre Roman and government members.

PNT-cd's Coposu, UDMR's Domokos Hold Talks

AU0910191990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1819 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—On October 8, 1990 a meeting of the leaders of the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party (NPCDP) [PNT-cd] and of the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania [Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania—UDMR] took place, according to a MDUR communique.

Mr. Corneliu Coposu, party president, and Mr. Ilie Paunescu, director of the press and publishing department participated on behalf of the Peasant Party. The MDUR was represented by Mr. Geza Domokos, union president, and Mr. Odon Bitay, union spokesman.

Various aspects of a cooperation in the general spirit of concerting the actions initiated by political parties and groups were surveyed on the occasion.

Anti-Hungarian Organization Holds Meeting

AU0510150690 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 1 Oct 90 p 2

[Unattributed MTI report: "The Head of Vatra Romaneasca Called Upon His Followers To Be Alert on the Matter of Transylvania"]

[Text] MTI reports from Bucharest: The nationalist, anti-Hungarian organization Vatra Romaneasca recently held a meeting in Nagyvarad [Oradea], with the participation of the members of the national leadership and representatives of various county organizations. The Hungarian-language daily BIHARI NAPLO [BIHAR JOURNAL] published in Oradea reported on the meeting.

At the meeting, the chairman of the aforementioned organization, Radu Ceontea, accused Hungary of trying to regain Transylvania. In his inciteful speech, he said, among other things, the following: "In December 1989, and in the following days, our country looked like a leaking ship. Water was pouring in. What did the Hungarian extremists in Romania do? Instead of helping to salvage the ship, they poured buckets of water into this ship. Let us not hide the truth, although some people are deceiving us and saying that there is no danger whatsoever. There is a danger! Why should we not say it openly? All that is happening around us closely resembles the scenario of 1940. Just like in 1940, the Hungarians count on the fact that Transylvania is the weak link. Let it be clear: The Hungarians want Transylvania! We must be alert, because the balance of power is changing in Europe; we must prepare for any case, because certain forces are ready to reestablish the small entente."

The guest of honor at the meeting in Oradea did not spare his accusations and claimed that the leaders of the Hungarian minority in Romania are manipulated from Hungary. He attacked Karoly Kiraly and Geza Domokos, and the Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania [RMDSZ]; furthermore, he openly admitted that he was "sorry for the man who had led this country before because, no matter how bad he was, at least he could guarantee peace and quiet in Transylvania. In his time, unlike now, the most favored national minority on earth at least did not exceed the limits of elementary decency."

At the meeting, some participants claimed that there was an anti-Romanian genocide in Marosvasarhely [Tirgu Mures] in March 1990, and others claimed that, in the spirit of mutuality, the Hungarians in Romania should be given as many rights as the rights given to the Romanians in Hungary. The participants in the aforementioned meeting proposed to ban every Hungarian-language newspaper, radio station, and television broadcast. They claimed that the Romanian military cemeteries in Hungary are neglected and that some tombs are even desecrated. A speaker submitted a proposal according to which "Hungary should provide wartime reparations to Romania and officially thank the Romanian Army for liberating its territory." The participants also attacked Bishop Laszlo Tokes, and some of them demanded that Tokes be exiled from Romania.

The participants in this meeting stated that the Hungarians were attempting to regain Transylvania according to a predetermined plan. According to the participants in the meeting, the Hungarians have three strategic version: 1. Making Transylvania independent by making use of the confusion; 2. Forming a Swiss-like state federation between Transylvania and Old Romania; 3. Separating Transylvania by military force.

The proposal to implement the new administrative division of Romania was received with stormy applause, a division that would make sure that there is no county left in which the Romanian population are in a relative minority. This is one of the major tasks of Vatra Romaneasca.

Democratic Party's Editorial Staff Resigns

AU0910210990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1949 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—In a letter to ROMPRES, the editorial staff of the "OBLIO" magazine (press organ of the National Democratic Party) announces that "as a protest to the dictatorial and autocratic measures imposed by the party's leadership" all of them left that publication (through resignation or transfer).

The letter goes on to point out the party's ideological interference with the contents of the magazine, materialized in articles written by various leaders of the party, thus endangering the professional image of the magazine.

Machine-Building Industry To Undergo Revision

AU0910134790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1028 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—In the process of transition to the market economy, the machine-building industry in Romania will go through overall revamping. It should be turned to man, to his needs, stated Andrei Pintilie, secretary of state, the Ministry of Resources and Industry, in an interview with a ROMPRES reporter.

All efforts will be channeled toward agriculture, toward updating the productive processes in the food industry, toward tourism, and the producing of equipment and installations for the light industry, so as to get rid of the gap between what we produce and what we actually need. It is insane to continue the industry for the sake of industry instead of the industry for the sake of man, for the capitalization of our country's natural advantages. The transformation of the 160 machine-building enterprises in our country into commercial companies is not

meant to achieve only a change of the name of enterprises, but their actual recovery. Through decentralization, reorganization, streamlining and differentiation, the enterprises will be able to readily adjust themselves to the market requirements, will be able to cope with the essential relation in a market economy,the end-user-supplier relation. The sense of efficiency, of non-waste, of creativity and economic risk should be revived. We plan to create models of success in the more advanced branches technologically, such as, for instance, the aviation industry, that should then be imitated also by other units in our sector of activity. Likewise, as a condition of recovery of the enterprises, we plan to promote, to develop in most varied forms, the cooperation with numerous foreign firms and commercial companies.

Poll Shows Most Citizens Favor Privatization

AU0910125990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1145 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—Most Romanian citizens are for privatisation rather than against it, shows an opinion poll conducted 29 September-1 October, 1990 by the Romanian Public Opinion Poll Institute (IRSOP) on a 2,190 sample batch aged 17 and above representative for the social configuration of Romania.

67 percent of the subjects were for, 17 percent against privatisation and 16 percent undecided.

49 percent were in favor of a faster transition to the market economy, 38 percent for a slower pace, while 13 percent have not formed an idea on how rapid the economic reform in Romania should be.

Protests Follows Daily's Request for Extra Paper

AU0910144690

[Editorial Report] Bucharest LIBERTATEA in Romanian on 2-3 October, pages 1 and 3, carries a 400-word unsigned article entitled "We Do Not Want!" in reply to Anton Uncu's note in ROMANIA LIBERA of 2 October entitled "I Do Not Want!..." which protested the "arbitrary decision" of state minister Adrian Sirbu in forbidding the printing of ROMANIA LIBERA in eight pages, as previously announced. The LIBERTATEA article criticizes ROMANIA LIBERA's request for extra paper to run eight pages "when paper resources are so meager" around the country, considering that preferential claim as another "journalistic trick" employed by the newspaper to retain its "dwindling" audience. Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA on 3 October, page 1, carries a 150-word "Editorial Board" -signed note entitled "Important Announcement," which says that "with the approval of Mr. Prime Minister Petre Roman, as of today we will run eight pages, as we promised our readers." The newspaper "will still be the cheapest daily in Romania," since "it will only cost three lei for eight pages."

Journalists Comment on Press Law Decision

AU0910133390 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 4 Oct 90 p 3

[Unattributed report: "The Press About the Press Law"]

[Text] The representatives of the Journalists' Society of Romania—The Trade Union Federation of the entire press—together with the representative of the Professional Journalists Union, the Magyar Journalists Association, and the Free Professional Journalists' Association, express their satisfaction with the statement of Mass Media Department on the government renouncing its planned legal initiative regarding the issuance of a new press law.

As signatories of the Free Press Charter, which has been made known to the public, the presidency, the government, the Senate, and the Deputies' Assembly, the aforementioned organizations submit this Charter to the Parliament for examination as an official document and to recognize its provisions as basic principles of any legal initiatives regarding the written press or audio-visual media.

In the spirit of this Charter, the viewpoint of the Journalists' Society of Romania and of the four professional journalist organizations continue to be those according to which the freedom of press, which corresponds to the fundamental right of citizens to be correctly and fully informed, is not and cannot be limited except by and through ensuring the other basic human rights.

Correspondent Denied Access to Political Meeting

AU1010152290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1407 GMT 10 Oct 90

["A Move Against the Freedom of the Press"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/10/1990—Mr. Constantin-Ticu Dumitrescu, president of the Association of Former Political Detainees, denied a ROMPRES news agency journalist access into the Bucharest hall where the association starts its congress today, on the pretext that the journalist did not have an invitation. The agency, he said, through its statements "did ill services to the association." Asked what those ill services were, Mr. Dumitrescu refused to answer. "What we are talking here is of no interest to you" Mr. Constantin-Ticu Dumitrescu added.

TV Trade Union Official on Possible Strike

AU0910171090 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 3 Oct 90 p 4

[Interview with Dumitru Iuga, head of the Free Trade Union of Romanian Radio Television, by Sorin Rosca-Stanescu; place and date not given: "Is Romanian Television on Strike?"]

[Text] [Rosca-Stanescu] Mr. Dumitru Iuga, insistent rumors are circulating about the fact that a strike of the Romanian Television is to be expected. In your capacity as leader of the Free Trade Unions, would you please tell the readers of our newspaper your opinion regarding these rumors?

[Iuga] These rumors are founded. The television has serious problems. Its atmosphere is explosive. There are two political concepts confronting each other at Romanian Television. The statement that we are not dealing with politics is false. We are, and even more than in any other sector.

[Rosca-Stanescu] What are those two political concepts?

[Iuga] First, it is the conservatism, which, through a retrospective look at things, means dictatorship, censorship, and servitude before the leading power. The democratic current is opposing conservatism.

[Rosca-Stanescu] What you are telling me happens everywhere in our society. This, however, is not a reason to begin a strike.

[Iuga] Recently, Mr. Razvan Theodorescu [president of Romanian Television] signed an order, the provisions of which, are a flagrant violation of fundamental human rights. The threats included in this order are more serious than even those of Ceausescu's time. I have repeatedly stated that we will not allow anyone to censor our freedom without responding. This is a reason to begin a strike, do you not think? I am ready any time to again become a political prisoner and as far as a possible job is concerned....the Popesti-Leordeni work site, with its buckets of mortar are waiting for me.

[Rosca-Stanescu] Is it that serious?

[Iuga] There is one hope: The pressure to which the television employees are exposed, which is used to reduce them to silence, should stop once and for all; furthermore, reason should prevail over personal passion and ambition. I give you the text of the order that the Free Trade Union of Romanian Radio Television considers to be abusive and inapplicable. We asked Prime Minister Petre Roman to see us. We are preparing certain forms of tactical defense which we will put into practice if the situation requires it. If necessary, we will incrementally interrupt our work up to the complete interruption of broadcasting.

[Rosca-Stanescu] Events are indeed developing rapidly. On Monday night [1 October] we heard that Mr. Vartan Arachelian, who is also the acting president of the Romanian Journalists' Association, was released from his position as director of the Department in Charge of Minorities. How do you feel about this?

[Iuga] These measures took us by surprise and we have not yet had time to discuss it within the trade union because we do not know all the details. It is worth mentioning, however, that "the game is tough," the last reserves are thrown into the battle, and attempts are made to demoralize all employees who show signs of insubordination to the dictatorial tendencies. It is a macabre show. Let me conclude here, but not before mentioning that Romanian Television has all the chances to become the scene of outstanding events in the next few days. I will keep you informed about those events, even if, in doing this, I also risk being dismissed.

Nicolae Constantin Testifies in Genocide Trial

AU0910192490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1830 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—The Bucharest Military Court resumed the trial of former members of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party's Executive Political Committee [PEC] accused of genocide.

Monday 8 October the court heard the testimony of defendant Nicolae Constantin, who attended the Executive Political Committee meeting of 17 December 1989, agreed that firearms be used to put the revolution down and eventually contributed to giving the measures effect in the city of Cluj.

In court, the defendant rescinded almost completely his statement during the criminal investigation using the same arguments brought by other defendants who testified before him (Constantin Radu, Iosif Szasz, Gheorghe David, Ion Stoian, Lina Ciobanu, Constantin Olteanu) alleging that the Ceausescu's alone were guilty of genocide because they alone know what the events in Timisoara really were like and decided on their repression. He said that in the Executive Political Committee Ceausescu proposed the use of firearms against the Timisoara protesters but the measures was not put before the PEC for approval. "After all, Ceausescu's earlier orders as supreme commander needed no approval from the PEC" he added.

On the large-scale rapid actions in Europe's ex-communist countries in the latter half last year, the defendant said: "I realized that, for all the measures ordered by Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu, the situation could not last any longer, but that it could change only if Ceausescu was arrested with the assistance of the Army and the Securitate, and free, democratic elections were organised."

The defendant also dismissed the charges related to his activity at Cluj. Asked to explain what had made him to ask Ceausescu, from Cluj, during the teleconference of 21 December 1989, to institute a state of emergency in Cluj County as well, he said: "I thought that elements from the outside may have taken action also at Cluj and it would have been easier to react to them if a state of emergency had been decreed."

On his Cluj activities, the defendant also said that on 22 December at about noon Ceausescu called by telephone to tell him: "Milea has betrayed", that "the demonstrators have entered the Central Committee headquarters"

and that they two "were leaving." Asked by Ceausescu "Are you with us, do you stay with us?", the defendant answered in the affirmative and explained "lest should not be made a traitor" and "executed."

Nicolae Constantin, born in 1925, was in December 1989 chairman of the Central Party Collegium. His previous offices included chairman of the State Planning Committee and deputy prime minister.

The cause was adjourned until 10 October 1990, 9.30 a.m. [0730 GMT] when Dumitru Popescu will testify.

During the same session, the court upheld the request to extend by another 60 days the decision to rescind the investigative custody of defendant Ion Radu who further needs treatment in special units of the Ministry of Health.

Commemoration of Transylvania's Liberation Held

AU0910124790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1226 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 9/10/1990—Upon the initiative of the Transylvania-based Romanian Army units, ceremonies honoring the Romanian soldiers who fought for the liberation of Transylvania from the Fascist-Horthyst occupation, for the restoration of the occupied territory to the mother-country, will mark the Army Day celebrations. The ceremonies will be held in all settlements where there are heroes' cemeteries and memorials and will be attended by military and war veterans, who will remake the route followed by the Romanian troops in the autumn of 1944 up to Carei, where the last inch of Romanian soil was freed, on 25 October, which has since been the Army Day.

Tuesday, 9 October, the "Liberation Road" festivities started at Tirgu Mures, where flower wreaths were laid at the Avram Iancu statue and the Romanian soldier's memorial in Rose Square, on behalf of the local authorities, the Tirgu Mures garrison, the "Vatra Romaneasca" union, local institutions. Attending were high-ranking officers of the Ministry of Interior, war veterans, representatives of various religious denominations, a numerous public.

Report on Defense Minister's AFP Interview

AU0910175990 Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 2 Oct 90 p 4

[Unattributed report: "General Victor Stanculescu—live"]

[Text] General Victor Stanculescu, the Romanian minister of defense intends "to modernize, democratize, and rebuild the Army," and calls for "a dialogue between the leadership and the people." In an interview he granted to some Western journalists, among them the AFP correspondent, the general stressed the need "to carry out a general review of the Army's organization," and he estimated that "this reconstruction" will last for "two to three years."

Recalling the mission that was carried out during the month of September by a senior French officer who was in charge of defining the French military cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe, General Stanculescu noted that a cooperation with the French Army would mainly involve "weapons and the instruction of cadres."

The Romanian minister, who after the December revolution was the minister of economy for two months, estimated that Romania is presently facing two problems: "the general political orientation and the people's participation in the unity," and "the serious economic difficulties" which are a result of the post-revolutionary period.

After emphasizing that "no nation has passed from socialism to the market economy," General Stanculescu said that Romania's difficulties originate from the lack of experts "mostly in the area of management." This is because the Romanian economists are only knowledgable in the area of the socialist economy, which is "an outdated one."

Asked about the way in which the electoral campaign was carried out—a campaign which preceded the 20 May elections—the defense minister regretted that, at that time, "the direct dialogue with other parties, a connection with all political groups, and a dialogue with the majority of the nation and mainly a broader contact between workers and intellectuals" was neglected.

The minister of defense, whose attention was drawn to the fact that these ideas are close to the ideas of demonstrators in University Square, who were forcefully evacuated after they had occupied the area for 50 days, said that he had pleaded for the establishment of a "dialogue with the representatives of University Square"; however, he "was not listened to."

He stated that he was an "optimist" as far as the reestablishment of a dialogue between people and the leadership is concerned, because of "current contacts between the president and the heads of political groups, and between the government and trade unions and the managers of enterprises."

Asked about the Army's attitude toward social conflicts, strikes, or a governmental crisis, General Stanculescu repeatedly rejected any change in the Army's mission. In this respect, he stressed his opposition to "any military change" for Romania, expressing his hope that "it will not be necessary to force history."

Presidency Set To Discuss 'New Order' 10 Oct

LD0910190290 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The SFRY Presidency, at a regular session tomorrow in Belgrade, will discuss proposals on a new order in Yugoslavia. The presidents of all presidencies of the Yugoslav Republic and the autonomous provinces will attend the session. While the recently published Slovene and Croat proposal on a Yugoslav confederation will be considered by the Yugoslav Presidency for the first time, the proposal on a tighter Yugoslav federation—advocated by President Borisav Jovic and the Serbian Assembly, it has been unofficially learned—has been considered already on two occasions.

It is expected that the Presidency will pay equal attention to the recently adopted amendments to the Serbian and Slovene Constitutions because, according to some Presidency members, both have granted broad powers to the republican leaderships in the field of territorial defense. It is widely known that only the Slovene solution was sharply criticized by some politicians and radio and television enterprises toeing their line.

It could be claimed that the Croat and Yugoslav public is especially interested in a report to be presented tomorrow by Vasil Tupurkovski about his visit to areas in Croatia in the midst of crisis. Perhaps then the Yugoslav Presidency will arrive at an independent judgement about these events and find ways out of the crisis.

FEC Notes Difficult Situation in Kosovo, Croatia

LD0910195990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1652 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—The overall situation in Kosovo is exceptionally difficult with a tendency toward further exacebration. The situation in municipalities in the Banija and Bukovica regions in the Republic of Croatia is very complex.

These are conclusions reached at a Federal Executive Council [FEC] session held last night and today. The session, chaired by Ante Markovic, considered and endorsed reports compiled by FEC working groups which visited Kosovo and some municipalities in Croatia recently. In the course of the talks which the FEC working groups held, willingness to establish democratic dialogue and peacefully resolve all problems was expressed.

The FEC, proceeding from its rights and duties as defined by the Constitution and its responsibility for the situation in the country, will continue on-site reviews of certain aspects of social life in the country. The FEC neither tolerates nor will tolerate opposition to and attempts to politicize its activities, or the manipulation of public opinion, which, unfortunately, occured during the working groups' visits, especially to Kosovo.

Delegation's Findings Reviewed

LD0910212190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1657 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—In connection with a recent visit of Federal Executive Council [FEC] delegations to Kosovo Province and certain municipalities in the Republic of Croatia, the federal government examined their reports and today issued the following statement:

The FEC, at its session yesterday evening and today presided over by Ante Markovic, examined and adopted a report from its working groups which visited Kosovo and certain municipalities in Croatia.

The overall situation in Kosovo is extremely difficult and it tends to deteriorate further. Interethnic relations are completely disturbed. A mistrust in state bodies and other institutions of the system has been created. This has a considerable influence on the implementation of their functions. The socioeconomic situation is particularly difficult. Heavy losses in the economy and social services can cause a complete standstill in all spheres of economic and social life, and thus a further exacerbation of the overall political and security situation in the province.

Such a situation calls for the creation of conditions for synchronized activities of competent provincial, republican, and federal bodies and their full responsibility in accordance with their constitutionally based functions in the view of creating economic, political, and other conditions in order to reestablish normal life in the future and implement reform processes, democratize social relations, and expand human rights and liberties.

The situation in the municipalities in the area of Banija and Bukovica in the Republic of Croatia, which the group also visited, is very complex. In the first place it is because of disturbed interethnic relations and a lack of dialogue between representatives of these territories municipalities and the competent bodies of the Republic of Croatia.

However, all the talks showed that a readiness for democratic dialogue and a peaceful resolution of all problems exists. In this context the FEC, in the scope of its competences, will commit itself to create prerequisites and a cliamte in which all disagreements will be removed.

[Passage omitted] The FEC will prepare a proposal of measures and activities within its competence as a contribution to the efforts to resolve problems.

FEC President Ante Markovic informed the FEC about his talks with Lojze Peterle, Slovene Government president, which focused on Slovenia's obligations concerning army recruits. In the course of the talks he again warned that the FEC's long-term commitment to resolving all controversial issues in a democratic way did not, however, exclude the need to respect the SFRY Constitution and federal law until they are changed in a constitutional manner and that those who decide to change and violate them unilaterally must expect to bear

full political and any other responsibility for possible consequences. A part of the talks was interpreted in the public in an arbitrary way with an insinuation about difference within the FEC on this issue. This will not be tolerated.

Assembly Delegates Briefed on Reform Problems

AU0810220290 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Sep 90 p 1

[Dj. Kesic report: "Tightening the Belt Again"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade—On the whole, the federal government's macroeconomic policy for 1990 is being carried out successfully, although the policy is currently encountering some serious problems. What makes these problems considerably more acute are the consequences of the drought, which affected all fall crops, and the outbreak of the Iraq crisis, its adverse effects on the balance of payments, production, and the financial position of the enterprises which are affected by the blockade imposed on Iraq, and the pressure on prices caused by an increase in the price of oil.

However, these effects are not such that they themselves could endanger the entire realization of the macroeconomic policy for this year and disturb the realization of the reforms as a whole.

This was stated in a document entitled "Current Problems in the Realization of the Macroeconomic Policy and Proposed Measures," which the federal government yesterday forwarded to the SFRY Assembly delegates. Assessing that the aforementioned factors could seriously affect the course of reforms, the federal government states "that this could also happen because of certain tendencies inside the country which considerably disturb monetary-commodity relations and increase business costs." The federal government mentions the already familiar breaches with regard to wages, public expenditure, and the monetary policy. [passage omitted]

The document which the federal government forwarded to the SFRY Assembly shows that the new adjustments made in the economic policy for the next period basically contain the same solutions and assumptions for achieving the same stabilization effects that were established at the beginning of the year. The results achieved at the beginning of the year are the guarantee that it would be realistic to expect that the implementation of these measures would accomplish the set aims.

SFRY Presidency Members Disagree on Referendum

AU0510083390 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 27 Sep 90 p 3

[Dragan Djuric commentary: "Referendum"]

[Text] Since Janez Drnovsek recently announced the possibility of leaving Belgrade because he disagreed with the way the Yugoslav collective head of state is carrying out its policy, one more "disagreement" on high has been made public. This time, it is a disagreement about the referendum on federation or confederation which has been so much talked about and about which Borisav Jovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Bogic Bogicevic, member of that body from Bosnia-Hercegovina, think differently.

While Jovic is persistent in insisting that a referendum on Yugoslavia's future should be held, Bogicevic voiced the opposite opinion in an interview to Sarajevo VECERNJE NOVINE and warned about dangers that may ensue. He said that "present divisions among our peoples and nationalities and our republics and provinces are so large and outstanding that they would compromise the very idea of the referendum."

Why should one not support a referendum when there is no doubt that it is one of the most democratic ways for citizens to express their views about key political issues? Bogic Bogicevic does not deny that. However, the results of the referendum would simply show something that is already known would bring the Yugoslav political crisis to boiling point, and cause a complete polarization because of which no political talks—and therefore no agreement on Yugoslavia's internal setup—would be possible. This is clear even from the least pragmatical point of view.

In a situation where the path toward such a crucial act has in no way been prepared—it is still completely unknown who would organize the referendum, on the basis of what principle it would be organized (federal, republican, communal), how its results would be interpreted, and, above all, what political consequences the one or the other outcome may have—it is clear that all this is only an attempt to avoid talking about the essence of things, that is, about the nature and the specific aspects of future relations in a Yugoslavia in which all Yugoslav republics would take part on an equal footing.

In a situation where even experts and politicians do not know exactly what a confederation and a federation are supposed to be, it is unfair to confront citizens with that dilemma. Apart from the fact that the results of the referendum would entangle present antagonisms into a knot which is impossible to untangle either from an internal or international point of view, later interpretations of the referendum would reduce this most democratic method to an instrument of political manipulation. And the present policies which are "fighting each other" in the Yugoslav political arena would change neither their smell nor taste.

Drnovsek Clarifies Stand on Rumored Resignation

AU0910134290 Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE (7 Days Supplement) in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 90 p 2

[Report on interview with Janez Drnovsek, member of the SFRY Presidency, by Zoran Odic; place and date not given: "Departure With a Question Mark"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Odic] Your statement on Slovene Television—that you are not prepared to participate in the work of the SFRY Presidency and in its sessions such as the one on the events in Kosovo held some 10 days ago—was received maliciously in one part of the country, which could be seen from some press reports, while in the other part of the country it was considered a serious warning by a serious statesman that the conflict situation in the country is affecting the work of the Presidency, thus seriously endangering the realization of its constitutional powers. Some newspapers are wondering whether this kind of warning should not have come earlier.

[Drnovsek] I issued warnings and made statements even before, but it is true that this time I did it in a more dramatic way. I took a firmer stand because the situation is becoming more acute and because I realized that it is necessary to issue a serious and public warning. As regards Kosovo, it is obvious that differences are continually growing and that the current policy on Kosovo contains only elements of confrontation, that there are no elements indicating a political solution and a dialogue which could lead to some consensus solution. If the Kosovo conflict escalates, then I do not see many possibilities for a new agreement in Yugoslavia. It is obvious that interethnic conflicts are spreading to other parts of the country and therefore it is necessary to speed up the process of finding an agreement which would result in a new and more stable situation. We in the Presidency were not able to agree on issues such as Kosovo or Slovenia. Some questions were avoided while others were forced too much. This is why I said that I may resign if things continue in this way.

[Odic] At the beginning of the week the Presidency held another session. Did you take part in it, and was there any discussion about your announcement?

[Drnovsek] I took part in the session. Comrade Bogic Bogicevic proposed that the Presidency discuss my statement, that is, the announcement of the possibility of resigning from the Presidency, but the president of the Presidency suggested that we discuss this at one of the future session. [passage omitted]

[Odic] At the time when you were still the president of the Presidency, Yugoslavia again started to enjoy the kind of international reputation it had enjoyed before. This is now rapidly disappearing. Yugoslavia has even become a country which international forums discuss in a very similar way they discussed the situation in South Africa or Romania.

[Drnovsek] Yes, it is correct that our international rating has fallen. At one time we were very close to integration in Western Europe, but some events, particularly in Kosovo, and interethnic conflicts and the violation of human rights have put us in the situation in which the talks which we started with our foreign partners last year are practically at standstill, to the situation in which there is even some kind of international isolation of our country. [passage omitted]

[Odic] The bulk of disputes in the Presidency are about the internal policy; there are a few about the economy, and very few about foreign policy. What is the reason for this? Are the people in other countries greater friends to us than we are to one another at home?

[Drnovsek] At the beginning of my term of office as president of the Presidency there were a number of problems concerning the redirection of priorities in our foreign policy. We wanted to give top priority to our specific interests which could most directly be realized within the framework of and in relation to the process of integration in Europe. This orientation was eventually accepted and our foreign policy started to work in this direction. I have already explained that at present our foreign policy is considerably hindered by our internal problems and that no major progress can be made in foreign policy until the internal situation is resolved. Generally speaking, all countries, all our major foreign partners want Yugoslavia to resolve its internal problems, to find a stable solution. Everybody is of the view that the best solution for Yugoslavia is some kind of a joint option, regardless of whether this is going to be a federation or confederation. They do not want to interfere in this because this is our internal problem. They are prepared to accept every solution which we agree on. Recently, however, other countries became concerned about the violation of human rights since we have also accepted certain international mechanism for control and protection of human rights. Some of these mechanisms are now being turned against us. I think that this is a very important issue and that there are no other political interests involved. We are talking about the real universal meaning of the protection of individual human rights which should be respected in every situation, even though such situations are often very difficult, especially when they involve interethnic relations. For me, the protection of human rights is above all forms of nationalisms and I attach great importance to it. We have managed to do much in this respect, we changed the criminal law which previously facilitated the conduct of various political trials. We really want to protect every individual from the repression of the state. The problem lies in the fact that whenever the question of human rights is raised, like the rights of individuals in Kosovo, this is immediately treated as interference in political affairs of Serbia and the essence of the protection of human rights is ignored. I think that we should separate these issues from politics, that we should not mixed them with political issues. This is the only way to join the world democratic community and for it to accept us. These are the existing rules of the game in the civilized world. [passage omitted]

[Odic] In view of everything you said, and in view of the fact that, as we learned, you received a large number of letters and telegrams in which people from all over the country are asking you not to resign, one can conclude

that this will not be the last interview which you are giving as a member of the SFRY Presidency.

[Drnovsek] It is true that I recently received a number of telegrams of support and that I have been asked not to resign from the SFRY Presidency. There are many reasons why I should resign. There are also many why I should not and why I should continue in the search for a solution to our crisis. I will try to be as responsible as I can toward those who elected me and toward other people in Yugoslavia who trust me. I will resign when it really becomes obvious that there are is no sense in my continuing in the work of the SFRY Presidency and when I think that such a resignation could jolt the Presidency or somebody else in the positive sense. I hope that we will all be responsible and that we will listen to one another and at least contribute to finding a stable political solution which would lead to the peaceful life of all citizens, which would create opportunities to all our citizens to live and deal with their existential matters without fear and uncertainty.

People's Party Leaves Reformist Forces Alliance

LD0810211390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Titograd, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav People's Party [Jugoslavenska Narodna Stranka—JNS] which together with the Socialist Party of Montenegro was the first to join the so-called Alliance of Reformist Forces of Yugoslovia [Savez Reformskih Snaga Yugoslavije—SRSJ] today announced its decision to leave the SRSJ.

The JNS representatives explained that their party could no longer remain in an alliance with a political organization with purely nationalist trademarks such as the Liberal Alliance [Liberaini Savez], the Party of National Equality [Stranka Nacionalne Ravnopravnosti], the Equality Party [Stranka Ravnopravnosti], the Party of Socialists [Partija Socijalista], the Bar-based Independent Communists [Nezavisni Komunisti], and the Democratic Alternative Association [Udruzenje Demokratske Alternative]. According to the JNS, the Socialist Party of Montenegro also opposed a decision to allow the above parties to join the SRSJ but the Socialist Party has reneged on its ethical principles and has decided to stay within the SRSJ.

The JNS representatives stressed that they will continue to support the SRSJ political and economic program with Ante Markovic at the head. They also stressed that they are aware that their move might reduce their electoral chances but that the ethical principles of the party, which is committed to remaining exclusively Yugoslav, are more important.

Party of Yugoslavs Elects New Leadership

LD0810141390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—The main committee of the Party of Yugoslavs of Yugoslavia [Stranka Jugoslovena Jugoslavije], after its two-day assembly in Sarajevo, elected Mirko Francesko from Split as its chairman, and Veselin Trninic from Sarajevo, Milan Djurdjinov from Skopje, and Dejan Jelovac from Belgrade as its vice chairmen.

Ante Popovic from Zagreb was elected acting general secretary of this organization, which is said to have over 500,000 members.

The assembly also elected the leadership of the Party of Yugoslavs for Bosnia-Hercegovina. Its chairman is Salko Alicehic, its vice chairmen are Sanja Lopar and Dusan Stanicic, and its secretary is Nenad Mirkovic.

Role, Future of Top Military Leadership Viewed

AU0810092490 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 1 Oct 90 p 1

[Vojko Flegar "Topic of the Day" commentary: "Farewell to the Yugoslav People's Army"]

[Text] Anybody who thought that General Stevan Mirkovic, former chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA], has retired, was in fact mistaken. Mirkovic is still active as a member of some top military leadership of Yugoslavia (?) and is even authorized to inform the public about that leadership's stances and decisions. As we learned from TANJUG last Friday [5 October], this military leadership which also includes (!) Veljko Kadijevic, decided a week ago that it will not allow Yugoslavia to break up.

The so-called top military leadership, which is not mentioned in any accessible legal or political document, has obviously assumed the right to make political assessments. Only from that fact could the federal defense minister (who, let us repeat, participates in the work of the "top military leadership") derive the "legitimacy" for the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, giving instructions to its legal supreme commander—the SFRY Presidency—on when, where, and how it must protect the federal Constitution.

Veljko Kadijevic's conduct—which is unlawful for two reasons and which when assessing the Slovene Constitution refers to the federal Constitution—should be calmly ignored because one cannot expect any competent federal institution to take exception to the enthronement of the Serbian president as the commander of the Serbian Armed Forces.

Anyway, what good should the Slovenes think of the minister and the Army who were caught in "spreading false reports" twice during the last week. The first time was when they claimed that "the JNA officers do not shoot at civilians," and the second time was when, with a shameless impudence, they forged the words of the Slovene Presidency.

Farewell to the JNA (and, certainly, to arms in general)!

DELO on Serb Conflicts With Croats, Others

AU0810092590 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 2 Oct 90 p 1

[Boris Jez "Topic of the Day" commentary: "Munich in the Balkans?"]

[Text] Here are several headlines from yesterday's issue of POLITIKA: Pogrom Against Serbian Populace in Croatia; Croatian Special Forces Throw Serbian Children Around; Drunken Constables Behave Vulgarly Toward Serbian Women; They Are Withdrawing Over the Una to Bosnia; "We Are Not Fascists, We Are Ustashas"; Celebrations in the Homes of the HDZ [Croatian Democratic Community] Activists....

Headlines such as the these were used immediately before World War II by Goebbels' propagandist machinery in order to inflame passions. And then it started.... The present playing with fire atop the Yugoslav powder keg has obviously been based on similar psychological assumptions: The rage of the Serbian masses and his fear of a civil war should make Tudjman sign a Munich Agreement. Belgrade even has a "reserve variant" at its disposal, something that Hitler could not have had: If Croats remain stubborn, then the "pro-Yugoslav forces" (the Yugoslav People's Army) that Tudjman already has on his territory, would take things into their hands.

However, this reckoning is nevertheless unfounded. The Croatian president is certainly not going to capitulate, so the only thing left to Belgrade would be an open aggression, as much as it may try to disguise that aggression as "emergency measures meant to protect the state," "preventive intervention of the Army," or something else. Members of Milosevic's cabinet should know that civil war means military dictatorship and military dictatorship then means a civil war which Serbia can never win, if such a war can be "won" at all. After all, Serbia has come into conflict not only with the Croats, but also with the Albanians, Muslims....

They have come into conflict with us Slovenes, too. And we are beginning to understand that the Serbs in Croatia not merely play the role of the "Sudeten Germans" or clamor for their position, but also that in the background, black clouds are gathering over all of "Europe" (the ruins of a Yugoslavia based on the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] decisions). Therefore, let us hope that we are never going to take part in any kind of a Munich.

FEC, Croatian, Knin Officials Meet, View Crisis

LD0710102990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Knin, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—"It is important that we started talks." That was the first comment by FEC [Federal Executive Council] Vice President Aleksandar Mitrovic following extremely heated and contentious talks between representatives of the FEC, the Croatian Government, and top officials of the Knin municipality.

As the delegation ws entering the hall of the Businessmen's Club, Knin municipality President Milan Babic expressed his discontent over the presence of the representatives of the Croatian Government—Ministers Josip Boljkovac and Petar Krste.

He explained he could not talk with them "while our fellow nationals are in prison."

FEC Vice President Aleksandar Mitrovic stressed that these were no negotations because this was not a matter of warring rivals. As early as at the outset of the debate he expressed his view that the Croatian Government ought to take note of the talks.

The talks were held, but without any concrete agreement except that new talks with representatives of the federal government and the republican governments were announced.

Federal Assembly Delegates Meet Croatian Leaders

LD0910205990 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Dvor na Uni, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—A working group of the Yugoslav parliament, which arrived in the Republic of Croatia on Monday [8 October] to have talks with its leaders and visit towns with a predominantly Serbian population where conflicts recently occurred between the authorities and citizens, was today in Titova Korenica, a town in Northern Dalmatia region.

As the talks with town officials and leaders of different parties continued, a large group of people gathered outside the municipal Assembly building waiting for their outcome. They dispersed only after being told that the authorities had withdrawn police reinforcements from the town.

No other details about the talks have been announced yet.

Yugoslav parliamentarians last night also met with officials and party leaders in Dvor na Uni, a town in Croatia's Banija region in which a number of clashes between the police and local Serbian population took place lately.

President of the town Assembly Simo Rajic said that the conflict was not between the Serbian and Croatian

peoples but between the Serbian people and the ruling party—the Croatian Democratic Union.

Rajic accused "individuals from the ruling party" of widening the discord by their statements.

He added that individuals in the Croatian leadership were now boasting of "putting Banija in its place in two days" and promising to do so with the others, too.

The Serbian people in Croatia cannot tolerate being called a "gang and a mob," town representatives said.

A spokesman for the Serbian Democratic Party which rallies a large number of Serbs in Croatia stressed that they will not accept any confederative Yugoslavia and keep calm if they go on being fired.

The parliamentary working group is today scheduled to visit Knin, a town considered the centre of Serbian population's resistance to the authorities in Croatia.

Daily Stands by Interview With Croatia's Tudjman

AU0810141390 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 8 Oct 90 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Clarification of Report on Yugoslavia"]

[Text] NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG editor Claus Pandi received a written invitation to go to the president's office on Saturday, 6 October 1990, at 0845 and was accompanied there by Deputy Information Minister Jindra (facsimile from Croatian Information Ministry available). In the president's office, he had talks with Dr. Darko Bekic, personal adviser to the president, and the president himself. The contents of these talks were correctly reported by NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG, as a tape recording exists. Afterward, at President Tudjman's request, editor Pandi helped his office formulate an answer in German to the "Catholic Initiative" organization of Styria [Austrian Province].

NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG can only understand the denial from the Croatian president's office on Sunday evening [7 October] as a consequence of inner-Yugoslav pressure on Croatia.

Barricades Erected in Lika; Citizens Protest

LD0910195290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Gospic, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—Last night barricades were again set up on several roads in Lika. A barricade in Raduc near Gospic was removed by a police patrol around midnight. Barricades were set up near Plitvice, close to Licko Petrovo Selo and in Ljubovo between Titova Korenica and Gospic.

Last night those manning a barricade fired a hunting gun at the tires of a car. An investigation is under way. The same night an explosion between two tunnels damaged the Una railway.

Yesterday afternoon, approximately 600 citizens gathered in front of the Titova Korenica municipal Assembly building. They called on the local authorities to prevent newly employed policemen from coming to Titova Korenica. They also called for resignations of the municipal leadership. Dusan Krga and Milan Curuvija, respectively president of the municipal Assembly and president of the municipal Executive Council, resigned at the meeting.

The citizens gathered in front of the Titova Korenica public security station building and called for distribution of weapons to reserve policemen. The citizens were addressed by police commander Milan Vejnovic, who said that the reserve policemen will be mobilized and that they will receive weapons. The citizens then dispersed.

'Reliable Sources' Say Albanians in Croat Police

AU0510174890 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] The command of the special militia units of the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Serbia has announced that one attacker was wounded in the attack against the militia patrol in Kacanik the day before yesterday. A number of ethnic Albanian militiamen from Kosovo are employed in the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Croatia after all. Here is a report by Milivoje Mihajlovic:

[Mihajlovic] The command of the special militia units of the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Serbia announced today that a militia patrol was attacked in Kacanik around midnight on the night before last.

Shots were first fired from an unknown vehicle at security service members, and when another patrol tried to stop the suspicious car, it was then driven at them. It is said in the announcement that the militiamen jumped aside and one of them opened fire at the car. Ibrahim Sehu from Kacanik, who was sitting beside the driver, was wounded and is now recovering in a Skopje hospital, while the driver, Armen (?Baruti) was slightly injured when the car hit a concrete column. A three-day detention has been authorized and criminal charges have been filed against him for attempted murder.

Members of the leadership of the Kosovo Democratic Alliance denied today that there were some ethnic Albanians among the Croatian special forces who intervened in Serbian villages, but they added that it is only natural that people would seek jobs where available.

However, reliable sources in Kosovo claim that some ethnic Albanian militiamen have already been employed in the republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of

Croatia. A number of them have gotten into the Croatian constabulary units via the former head of the Kosovo police, Jusuf Karakusi, and some of them via the so-called Janjevo connection. Thus, Ljuz Gasi, who used to be secretary of the Lipljan Internal Secretariat for many years, has been working as an official in the Croatian police for a month already. People in Lipljan claim that he was given that office thanks to his and Tudjman's joint friends from Janjevo.

Croatian Democratic Community on Upcoming Vote

LD0910172390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—The Croatian Democratic Community [HDZ] of Bosnia-Hercegovina will announce in eight days the names of its candidates for the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, said Stepan Kljujic, acting HDZ chairman, at a regular news conference today. He also stressed that there is great interest in the first multiparty elections among members of the party in Germany where he recently went on a visit. Between 500 and 800 buses are expected from Germany with potential voters. In view of the fact that many HDZ members from Germany do not have Yugoslav passports because they left the country illegally or are under charge for verbal offences, the Bosnia-Hercegovina HDZ will, after "cleaning them up," submit the lists of voters from Germany to the relevant department with a request for a moratorium on legal prosecution during the elections, except in cases where prosecution is envisaged under international conventions signed by Yugoslavia, Kljujic said.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina HDZ again complained today that not just the media in the republic, but also Vjesnik editions have been ignoring the activities of this large party. For instance, last week the HDZ held eight meetings at which about 100,000 people took part, but they were hardly reported by the press. The impression created is that the party is operating illegally. It was also said that in many localities HDZ posters are being taken down in an organized way.

Zagreb Daily Refutes POLITIKA Reporting

AU0910103790 Zagreb VECERNJI LIST in Serbo-Croatian 2 Oct 90 p 5

[Mate Piskor article: "Journalists in the Service of POLITIKA and Disinformation: Paid To Lie"]

[Text] Djuro Djukic and Ratko Dmitrovic, POLITIKA journalists (correspondents from Croatia) hailing from Sisak, are the chief reporters of the Belgrade newspaper on the events in Petrinja, Glina, and Dvor na Uni. Although they have been seen in all three communes freely moving among the enraged people, one wonders when reading their reports whether they are the same Dmitrovic and Djukic or others using their names but who live on another planet.

Let us trace their reports. They assert that the militia (Ustashas and Gestapo, as they call them) beat the Serbs, fire shots at them, arrest them without reason, and injure them. They assert that the "special militiamen" are virtually all drunk, that Serbian girls and women dare not get out of their houses because they fear they will be molested, insulted, and harassed. They state that the Serbs fear a massacre, that the events of half a century ago are being repeated in Banija, and that the Serbian people who have been provoked, defend themselves peacefully, in a dignified way, spontaneously, and on their own initiative.

We were on the spot all the three days, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday [28-30 Sept] in Petrinja, Glina, and Dvor na Uni. "Peaceful and dignified" gatherings were reverberating with the shouts of "Ustashas!" "Gestapo!" "Give us arms!" "This is Serbia!" "The peaceful, spontaneously organized people" fired at the militia and badly wounded a "special units" man; they broke into militia stations and seized weapons; they broke into the "Samarica" and "Kaline" memorial museums searching for and seizing old weapons. Those participating in "dignified gatherings" regularly attacked and virtually lynched some journalists of the Croatian media. The "special units" men stood for hours in front of the crowd, suffering insults, spitting, and threats, without responding. When they were forced to intervene, they did so without using arms. They also arrested people, not "regularly innocent people," as Djukic and Dmitrovic state, but the most belligerent and most militant ones, and those for whom evidence exists that they are the organizers of this "spontaneous, unarmed, and dignified resistance of the people," as the two POLITIKA journalists like to put it.

This is approximately the way that scores of journalists and press teams saw and experienced the events in Banija. According to Dmitrovic and Djukic all these are lies, fabrications, and ingratiation to the legal Croatian authorities.

On Friday morning, when Strizic and Gajdek, Croatian Television reporters who were beaten up, were recovering at the Petrinja Militia Station, the two POLITIKA journalists entered the station. They did not even cast a glance at their friends of yesterday (Strizic and Djukic used to work in the same room for the same newspaper), they did not ask how they were or what happened, or whether they needed help. They turned their backs and walked out....

One should not waste words on people for whom nothing is sacred: friends, work colleagues, the homeland that gave them everything from a job to accommodations, not even the truth. The comment by Perica Juric, deputy minister of internal affairs of Croatia, about the reasons for their not attending a news conference at the Secretariat for Internal Affairs in Sisak, is sufficient. Juric said that they were not interested in official reports or tested facts, and therefore they were not there. They were preoccupied with other work, inventing lies and the

worst possible accusations, participating and organizing meetings, and undermining the constitutional order.

FEC Delegation in Kosovo To Review Developments

Autonomy Said Destroyed by Albanians

LD0610225890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Pristina, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—The autonomy of Kosovo and Metohija was not destroyed by the Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims, or some other nation, neither was it destroyed by the Serbian leadership, but it was destroyed by Albanian separatists, who, instead of autonomy, wanted a republic. They clearly showed that by their proclamation of a so-called constitutional declaration and particularly by their illegal proclamation of an alleged republic of Kosovo.

This statement was the starting point of today's talks between representatives of the Republic of Serbia and the Province of Kosovo and Metohija with a delegation of the Federal Executive Committee [FEC] headed by FEC Vice President Zivko Pregl.

Vice president of the republican government, Momcilo Trajkovic, first expressed his dissatisfaction because FEC delegations are simultaneously visiting areas in Croatia in which the Croatian government, as he put it, employs terror over the Serbian people and Kosovo and Metohija, where separatists are trying to secede from Serbia and from Yugoslavia. These two simultaneous visits, it was said, should show that a symmetry exists between these two different problems.

Replying to these remarks Zivko Pregl explained that these two simultaneous visits to certain areas in Croatia and Kosovo were caused by the FEC's obligation to issue an urgent report on the situation in the country, that is, on Monday [8 October], adding that these are two different situations and problems.

The FEC representatives then listened to a number of assessments and facts on the situation in all spheres of work and life which, as it was said, were blocked by Albanian separatists and because of which the Assembly and the Executive Council of Kosovo were dissolved, and emergency measures introduced in many collectives.

All the measures which are now being implemented in Kosovo and Metohija are primarily implemented in a democratic and legal way in order to "set the law-governed state in motion" and to create the conditions for full democracy and a multiparty system to develop, Trajkovic said. The so-called alternative which accuses Serbia of employing an alleged terror and despotism did not allow a multiparty system to develop, but it officially registered only one part, and is employing its own despotism by its everyday unheard of pressures on the Albanian population.

He cited a number of concrete examples of this everyday pressure on the Albanians, among which is an example that approximately 10,500 Albanians voluntarily handed in their resignations because of that. As a consequence of this everyday refusal to work, obstructions, and sabotages the economy of Kosovo is now facing complete collapse. Industrial production is 24 percent lower than last year, and not more than 20 percent of capacities are used in certain enterprises.

Briefly mentioning some criticisms against the federal government, FEC Vice President Zivko Pregl said that the FEC regularly sends its representatives to Kosovo, and that it is trying to successfully perform the duties of the federation, that it started an activity to restore banks in Kosovo and that federal security bodies and others are directly cooperating with republican and provincial bodies.

Solutions should be sought in a joint work, Pregl said. In each environment the majority population has to shoulder the heaviest responsibility for the situation in its area. For this reason, tomorrow we are going to have talks with representatives of various parties in Kosovo which have been registered, in order to find a way out of the crisis and inform the FEC on that, Vice President Pregl said.

The representatives of the federal government, Zivko Pregl, Vlado Kambovski, Radisa Gacic, and Stevan Santo had talks, each in the domain of his portfolio, with the leaderships of the Economic Chamber, energy and industry, medical services, and justice and administration in the province.

Presidency Refuses To Meet Delegation

LD0710003690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Pristina, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—FEC [Federal Executive Council] Vice President Zivko Pregl and member of the federal government and Federal Secretary for Justice and Administration Vlado Kambovski, in the course of their visit to the province of Kosovo and Metohija today, should also have had talks with President of the Kosovo Presidency Isen Kajdomcaj and some members of the Presidency. It is learned that the talks were only partialy completed. Kajdomcaj refused to have talks with federal officials in the presence of Vice President of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly Momcilo Trajkovic, saying that so far they had been trying to avoid him. Trajkovic then warned that, if the official talks are performed without him, he will cease to be the host of the FEC delegation.

This conflict was resolved in the following way: Vice President Pregl will meet Kajdomcaj in a private and unofficial visit to hear his stand on the situation in Kosovo.

The vice president of the federal government attended an unpleasant discussion during his visit to the Economic Chamber of Kosovo. President of the Chamber Husamedin Azemi briefed the FEC representatives presenting only his point of view. Members of the provincial Executive Council Tomislav Sekulic and Ratko Jocic reacted by saying that Azemi speaks only about consequences and in a biased way, and that he does not mention what caused this diffuclt political and economic situation in the southern province. Husamedin Azemi then said that he neither recognized nor would recognize measures which the republic of Serbia is implementing in Kosovo and Methoija.

Zivko Pregl said that during this visit the FEC delegation was not aimed to be an investigating body, but it should acquire complete knowledge of the situation in this province, stressing that dialogue of people who live in it is necessary in order to overcome the present difficult situation.

Pregl, Morina Discuss Visit

LD0710200190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Pristina, 7 Oct (TANJUG)—This very difficult and dramatic situation in Kosovo, which has reached the brink of civil war, is accompanied by the sad fact that the very situation and ways out of it are regarded in different ways by certain leaderships in our country and by some republics.

This was stated by President of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Rahman Morina in talks with Federal Executive Council [FEC] Vice President Zivko Pregl, which were also attended by representatives of the Kosovo Social Alliance of Working People and the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Association.

Morina stated that the FEC delegation should have visited Kosovo on an earlier date, and that it should not have waited for the incidents in Knin to happen—because Kosovo, as Morina added, is a completely different matter.

Those present put forward the opinion that the situation in Kosovo deteriorates after such visits by federal bodies. Zivko Pregl replies that this was the first time he had heard such a statement, and if so, it should be proposed in a regular parliamentary procedure to no longer pay such visits to Kosovo.

Today Pregl replied to a number of questions, and he repeatedly had to deny the statements of those present that he came to Kosovo in a capacity as leader of Ante Markovic's Reform Party. I am visiting Kosovo in my capacity as federal government vice president, Pregl stressed, and added that he agreed with a remark that "Kosovo is a completely different mater" from the Knin case.

On questions about the registration of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo [Demokratiski Savez Kosova—DSK], which all those present asked with remarks that official Kosovo and Serbian stands on that are widely known, Pregl replied that the Federal Secretariat acted in accordance with legal regulations, and that it is not obliged to take anyone else's stances into consideration. My visit also encompasses talks with the Alternative—representatives of the DSK—but, Pregl stressed, talks with them do not mean an automatic approval of what they say. This reply followed a question by Jagos Zelenovic that "perhaps talks with the Albanian alternative are a big aid to greater Albania." It was unofficially announced that Pregl will today also meet representatives of registered parties from Kosovo.

Delegation Barred From Council Hall

LD0710201490 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] A two-day visit to Kosovo by the Federal Executive Council [FEC] delegation headed by FEC Vice President Zivko Pregl ended with an incident. A press statement on the results of their visit to Kosovo had to be announced outside the building of the Kosovo Assembly because the hall in the Executive Council—where the news conference should have been held—was shut following an order issued by Serbian Executive Council Vice President Momcilo Trajkovic. Bedzet Baraljiu reports from Pristina:

[Baraljiu] Few people believed that a warning by Momcilo Trajkovic, Serbian Executive Council vice president, would materialize. The warning was broadcast by Belgrade Television at the end of the first day of the FEC delegation's visit to Kosovo; it said that if the FEC delegation holds talks with Albanian leadership and the Kosovo Alternative, the Serbian Government would consider their visit finished. After this morning's talks in the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee with representatives of sociopolitical bodies, Zivko Pregl and the FEC members this evening met representatives of Kosovo democratic opposition parties in a hall of the Grand Hotel in Pristina.

It had been planned that the FEC members will be received in the hall of the Executive Council by Momcilo Trajkovic at the end of their two-day visit to Kosovo, after which Pregl would give a press statement. But the FEC delegation, instead of being received by their host, received a telephone message from a security officer at the building, stating that Trajkovic considered their meeting unecessary and their visit finished.

Kosovo Official Comments on Tensions With Serbs

AU0910165490 Vienna DER STANDARD in German 9 Oct 90 p 10

[Interview with Jusuf Buxhovi, secretary of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo, by Livia Klingl; place and date not given: "Yugoslavia Exists Only on Paper"]

[Text] [Klingl] How do you see Yugoslavia's future?

[Buxhovi] The question is whether Yugoslavia will continue to exist as a state. In my view, Yugoslavia today exists only on paper. It is no longer in a position to preserve its identity.

[Klingl] What is the reason for this?

[Buxhovi] This is Serbia's fault. Serbia is striving for hegemony. For over 150 years Serbia has been dreaming of becoming a major power.

[Klingl] Can one speak of a situation that resembles a civil war?

[Buxhovi] The situation is very serious. We do not yet have a civil war, but there are signs of a civil war. The way the Serbs behave in Croatia, in the Knin area, resembles a civil war. However, a war is only possible if there are two opponents. So far, there is only one camp: the Serbian camp. Serbia wants to destabilize Yugoslavia. The Serbs want to overthrow the new democracies in Slovenia and Croatia.

[Klingl] Do you consider the outbreak of a civil war likely?

[Buxhovi] Not at the moment. However, the patience of the Croats will not last forever.

[Klingl] What impact have events in the north of Yugoslavia on Kosovo?

[Buxhovi] We have been living under Serbian suppression since 1981. The policy of the Serbs is paradoxical. The minority in Croatia (12 percent) declares autonomy, but the 90 percent consisting of Albanians in Kosovo are not allowed to do so. The Serbs act on the basis of the following principle: Where there is a Serb there must be a Serbian state.

[Klingl] What is Bosnia's position?

[Buxhovi] A civil war might break out there after elections in November. The Serbs claim that Bosnia belongs to the Serbs and the Croats also claim Bosnia as their living space. In the long run, both Bosnia and Macedonia might join a confederative state. In short: The Serbs are afraid of democracy because they see their power diminishing.

The Serbs regard Kosovo as their soul. We have 40 percent of all Yugoslav mineral resources, and 70 percent of the coal reserves are in Kosovo. However, time is on our side. The suppression by the Serbs cannot last long. There will be a confederation, and Kosovo will have its place there.

[Klingl] Would the Albanians in Kosovo want to join Albania?

[Buxhovi] No, in no case. We want to be part of a confederation. If Yugoslavia should disintegrate, we want to be an independent state. We will vote in favor of a confederation in the all-Yugoslav parliament.

[Klingl] What role does the Yugoslav Army play?

[Buxhovi] It does not play an important role. It is true that most of the officers are Serbs, but the soldiers are from all parts of the country. They will not fire shots at their relatives. According to the Constitution, the Army protects the external borders against external enemies. Yugoslavia has no external enemies, only internal ones.

[Klingl] President Markovic has announced elections for this year. Do you believe in these elections?

[Buxhovi] This depends on whether Yugoslavia will continue to exist. If a confederation should be established, all-Yugloslav elections are not important.

[Klingl] Do you see a chance for Yugoslavia?

[Buxhovi] The only possibility I see is an international conference.

Authorities Still Seeking Former Kosovo Officials

AU1010094090 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Sep 90 p 5

[R. Barjaktarevic and M. Antic report: "Crime From Department to Department"]

[Text] Pristina—The knowledge that four out of the six members of the former Kosovo Government that were put on a wanted list for having committed the serious offense of breaking up Yugoslavia, are still at large, continues to keep the political and security situation in Kosovo tense. The most striking thing in all this is that those who are "tenably suspected" of having committed one of the worst criminal acts, have found refuge in some northwestern parts of the country, which despite all the available evidence, continue to protect them and offer them hospitality.

Jusuf Zejnulahu, former president of the Executive Council of Kosovo, and his closest associates (Jusuf Karakusi, Muhamed Bicaj, Isa Mustafa, and Agim Malja) "cannot be reached by the prosecution organs of Kosovo." They escaped from the security organs of Kosovo after "the general strike by Albanians on 3 September," that is, after they themselves created conditions for adopting "the Constitution and declaring Kosovo a republic."

The two that were arrested, Seljadin Skeja and Lek Vuksani, are "proven informers." They have been detained for one month. According to the law, investigation and trial could be held against persons in absence if there is evidence that "they have committed the criminal offense of associating in order to carry out hostile activities, as stated in Paragraph 1, Article 136 of the Criminal Law of the SFRY, and the criminal act of endangering the territorial integrity, as stated in Paragraph 2, Article 116 of the Criminal Law of the SFRY.

What Seljadin Skeja, former provincial secretary for transportation and communications, and Lek Vuksani, former provincial secretary for labor, health, and social welfare, are held for pending investigation, and what

Jusuf Zejnulahu, Jusuf Karakusi, Muhamed Bicaj, Isa Mustafa, Agim Malja are sought for, is the well-founded suspicion that they were "the organizers of activities aimed at changing the borders of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and proclaiming Kosovo a republic." According to what is known now, they did not participate in this directly.

An organized group of former Kosovo Government members, with the help of Agim Malja, director of Pristina Radio and Television, were carrying out this task, "each one of them in their respective departments," as well as "all together." It is thought that they are responsible for strikes, boycott of work in industry, health service, education, administrative organs, and wherever the measures and the policy of the Serbian Government for resolving the situation in Kosovo could be opposed.

Isa Mustafa, former member of the Kosovo Executive Council went to Zagreb and Ljubljana several times to "discuss support" with local leaderships. Isa Mustafa went on various missions together with Zejnulahu and Karakusi, and once with Seljadin Skeja and Lek Vuksani, "who took care of medical supplies and other equipment for the Kosovo health service." They also sought financial aid and even wanted to set up a fund for help to Albanians. This aid would have been received through "Mother Teresa." It is suspected that Agim Malja, former director of Pristina Radio and Television, had a special role. He is also thought to be one of the organizers of the assembly of the Albanian delegates in a street of Pristina on 2 July where "the declaration of the independence of Kosovo and the state of Kosovo" was read.

As we have learned, Muhamed Bicaj, former secretary for education, science, and culture, is, among other things, "the most responsible for the paralysis in the work of schools, for the rejection of education plans and programs which apply to the entire Republic of Serbia, for opposing the enrollment of students from Serbia to the University of Pristina, for expelling the students and pupils of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality from some Kosovo schools, and for Albanian teachers quitting their posts. At his request, a month ago, the Education Council of Kosovo held an illegal meeting in a Pristina school. At this meeting the council decided that the decisions of this single nationality council should be "implemented." These decisions are that "nothing that comes from Serbia should be recognized."

It is becoming increasingly certain that former delegates of the Kosovo Assembly, who, headed by Assembly Vice President Ilijaz Ramajli, proclaimed the Constitution of the republic of Kosovo in Kacanik on 7 September, were only "carrying out orders." The arrested Lek Vuksani confirmed during the investigation where he went for talks and whom he had talks with. Former members of the Kosovo Government met several times in Pristina in the apartments belonging to Jusuf Zejnulahu, Jusuf Karakusi, Muhamed Bicaj, Seljadin Skeja, and other people. They even met in some work organizations and institutions in Kosovo.

[The following passages appears boxed within the body of the item]

Ante Markovic Disappointed Them

It is suspected that the leading members of the former Kosovo Government "called for disobedience, and that they organized actions for the salvation of Albanians in Kosovo." They "sought help and support in the northwestern parts of the country, or to be more specific, from Milan Kucan and Stipe Mesic, with whom they were in contact on several occasions." They also sought the support of Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, but, according to what we have learned, "Ante scolded them," and they left the talk in disappointment.

Zejnulahu

Jusuf Zejnulahu is accused, among other things, of being the most responsible for the grave situation in Kosovo and in all spheres of life and work, of establishing parallel authority in the institutions of the system, and, after the suspension of the Kosovo Assembly and the Executive Council, which he was the head of, of continuing to present himself as the leader of the "legitimate Government of Kosovo."

Karakusi

Jusuf Karakusi, former secretary of internal affairs of Kosovo, "influenced Albanian militiamen to leave the force more than anybody else." He is also suspected of encouraging people to contest the return of arms and equipment which they were entrusted with. According to the information available, he proposed to the Croatian authorities that those Albanians from Kosovo who lost jobs be employed in the Croatian militia."

Kosovo Said Operating Under Two Constitutions

AU0510104890 Skopje FLAKA E VELLAZERIMIT in Albanian 30 Sep 90 pp 4-5

[Blerim Reka and Emin Azemi report: "Life Under Two Constitutions"]

[Excerpts] Pristina 29 Sep—The Serbian Assembly yesterday proclaimed the new Constitution of Serbia which finally sinks Kosovo's autonomy, but Albanian citizens meanwhile continue to support the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo. Kosovo thus now lives under two constitutions, the Kosovo Constitution of 7 September and that of Serbia promulgated three weeks later. In contrast to Serbia's constitutional changes in March 1989, which were opposed by the Albanians, who suffered casualties, yesterday's promulgation of the Serbian Constitution passed without incident, although armored militia units were in a state of alert throughout the day.

One can imagine what kind of a festival it was for the Serbs and Montenegrins, when the proclamation of this constitution had to be celebrated under the protection of armored militia forces. In fact, almost no celebrations were noticed among the Serbs and Montenegrins, apart from some gunshots fired by Serbian and Montenegrin workers from the second floor of the Pristina District Court at about 1100, which brought the militia to the scene.

Anyway, the two ethnic groups in Kosovo now have their constitutions, and there only remains the problem of how they will be enforced because it seems that the Albanians on one hand and the Serbs and Montenegrins on the other will reciprocally oppose the highest legal measures of Serbia or Kosovo. Apart from its support by the entire people, one can see how deeply the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo has sunk into the awareness of the Albanians by the fact that Albanians are increasingly addressing letters to the "Republic of Kosovo" instead of the "KSA" [Socialist Autonomous Province] of Kosovo, and these letters are handled normally by the Post Office.

The Constitution of Serbia Is Alien and Imposed on the Albanians

As Professor Dr. Fehmi Agani said at yesterday's Kosovo Democratic Alliance [DSK] news conference, the Constitution of Serbia was approved without the Albanians and we will treat it as an alien constitution imposed upon us. Jusuf Buxhovi, secretary to the DSK Presidium, informed those present about the arrival of a written request from the federal Secretariat for Justice and Administration which states among other things: "We ask the DSK Presidium to state its stand on the views expressed by its chairman at the news conference held on 14 September 1990 in Pristina. We are interested to know whether Dr. Ibrahim Rugova put forward these views in the name of the party or on his own personal behalf."

The reply of the DSK Presidium states: "Because Dr. Ibrahim Rugova put forward many views about many problems at the above-mentioned news conference, and your letter does not mention which view is considered controversial and beyond the policies of the program on whose basis we have registered with your Secretariat, we are unable to answer your question."

Protests were also raised at this news conference against the maltreatment of citizens by the Serbian militia, the recent poisoning in several Kosovo schools, and the entry of the militia into schools. Jusuf Buxhovi stressed that if such a situation continues, the DSK will call for a temporary interruption of the school year. The DSK also protested the arrest of Zenun Celaj, secretary to the Council for the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms, and demanded his release. [passage omitted]

Forum of Albanian Intellectuals From Macedonia Founded

Since yesterday, Kosovo's alternative scene is richer by one more alternative forum. In the presence of many Albanian intellectuals from Macedonia who live and work in Kosovo, the Forum of Albanian Intellectuals From Macedonia [Forumi i Intelektualeve Shqiptare nga Maqedonia] was founded. It is an association of citizens and not a political party, and has no claims to struggle for power. A presidium chaired by Dr. Agim Vinca was elected at its inaugural meeting. In its first statement to the public, the Forum of Albanian Intellectuals From Macedonia protested against Tetovo Communal Court's initiation of court proceedings against Dr. Fadil Sulejmani and 13 other Albanian intellectuals because of their public statements and their free expression of opinion. The start of such proceedings shows that the old bureaucratic and Bolshevik tactics of persecuting Albanian intellectuals are still being used in Macedonia, even under the conditions of political pluralism and after the abolition of verbal offenses. This forum therefore asks the responsible authorities in Tetovo and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia to suspend the court proceedings against the Albanian intellectuals.

A branch of the Tetovo-based Popular Democratic Party [Partia Popullore Demokratike] was also founded in Pristina yesterday.

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of the item]

Rally and Counterrally

A gathering of Serbs organized by the local council of the Serbian Renewal Movement [SPO] was due to be held at 1200 today in Kosovo Polje. The gathering began late because of doubt whether Vuk Draskovic would arrive, and because all the roads from Pristina to Kosovo Polje were under the surveillance of extra militia forces. Vuk Draskovic arrived just before 1300, and was whistled and insulted by Kosovo Polje members of the Socialist Party of Serbia [SPS] when he mounted the rostrum.

The fact is that representatives of both Serbian parties, the SPO and the SPS, claimed the same rostrum to hold rallies against each other. A strengthened militia cordon guarded the representatives of the SPS, and had difficulty in controlling the movement of the crowd of about 5,000 toward the platform where Vuk Draskovic was to speak. The supporters of the SPS carried banners reading "Vuk equals Rugova," "Enough of the Brankovices" [reference to Vuk Brankovic, a traitor in Serbian epic poetry about the Battle of Kosovo in 1389], and so forth. At the moment when Vuk Draskovic began to speak, the crowds began to shout "Vuk supporters, go to Kacanik" [town where the Republic of Kosovo was proclaimed on 7 September]. Addressing the crowd, Vuk Draskovic said that "Radio Tirana predicted this morning that Serbian blood would flow today. You seem to be behaving in just such a way." Vuk Draskovic said that "We have nothing against the Albanians and we can talk

with them if they accept the homeland of Serbia as their own." Vuk Draskovic's speech was interrupted several times by whistles and shouts of "Go to Kacanik." When it was evident that the atmosphere was becoming electric (there were some scuffles in the crowd and attempts to climb onto the platform to settle old scores), Momcilo Trajkovic appeared on the rostrum, called for unity in the crowd, and spoke about the need to support the current leadership of Serbia. However, this met with whistles from members of the SPO. The Kosovo Polje rally and counterrally ended shortly before 1400.

Drnovsek, Kucan Appeal for Dignity Toward Troops

LD1010095190 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2300 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Dr. Janez Drnovsek, a member of the Yugoslav Presidency, today appealed for behavior toward the men and officers serving in Slovenia to be dignified because they are not responsible for the present situation. The conflict is between the army brass and the Republic of Slovenia.

Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene Presidency, who had three meetings in Stajerska today, described the action taken by the Yugoslav People's Army as an impermissible provocation and an empty display of force. He too appealed for dignity and common sense, stressing that when Slovene interests are truly threatened we shall respond resolutely and successfully defend these interests.

Let us just add that young soldiers were formally sworn in in the barracks in Slovenia today. As is customary, those recruits who will do their service in Ljubljana went sightseeing with their parents and friends although the original orders issued by military authorities were that they could not leave the barracks due to Friday's [5 October] events in Ljubljana.

Slovene Assembly Discusses Interethnic Relations

LD0910191890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1507 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia would decide on the future interethnic relations in Yugoslavia as a sovereign state, in keeping with its interests and on the basis of the decision of its citizens at a referendum. This was set out in the stands and conclusions of the Slovenian parliament on ordering the future inter-ethnic relations in Yugoslavia which were submitted to the federal parliament on Tuesday [9 October].

The stands set out the readiness to seek common solutions and underlined that Slovenia's confederative position was one of the possible solutions.

The Slovenian parliament believes that the principle of acknowledging the present borders, the right to constitutional ordering and relations in each republic in keeping with the interests of its nations and nationalities, should proceed thereof as regards ordering future relations between the republics in Yugoslavia.

The Slovenian parliament, as emphasized, would deem illegitimate those decisions adopted by the present Yugoslav state organs by way of majority vote and would not consent to possible decisions of the federal parliament on holding a referendum on the transformation of Yugoslavia, since a decision on such a referendum, in the Slovenian parliament's view, can only be adopted by republican parliaments.

Defense Officials: State of Emergency Possible

LD0510051390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 4 Oct (TANJUG)—"A state of emergency may be proclaimed, according to the Constitution, only by the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia. In this case, the Territorial Defense Force would carry out those tasks assigned to it by the Slovene Presidency, which is, in accordance with the constitutional law adopted, in peace time and in a state of emergency, the commander of the Territorial Defense Force." This was stressed by the newly appointed commander of the Territorial Defence Force, Janez Slapar, in a Radio Ljubljana program in which he answered questions from listeners. Slaper added that "the Federal Presidency cannot proclaim a state of emergency on the territory of Slovenia;" that is, no one may impose a state of emergency on Slovenia.

Also taking part in the program was republican Secretary for National Defense Janez Jansa. [passage omitted]

In reply to a question on whether there is a possibility that certain headquarters of the Territorial Defense Force in Slovenia "are obeying" the Fifth Army District, Janez Slapar said that the "republican headquarters of the Territorial Defense is now consolidated and is under the command of commanders of the Territorial Defense regions," who were appointed yesterday. In response to questions from many listeners who fear a "fifth column" in the Slovene Territorial Defense, Janez Slapar said that active Army officers make up five percent of the Territorial Defense Force, and that all commanders appointed to the Territorial Defense Force regions are reserve Army officers.

"If it comes to the implementation of the provisions of the Serbian Constitution, according to which the supreme commander of the Armed Forces is the president of the Serbian republic or state, this would legally mean the breakup of the present JNA [Yugoslav People's Army]. The said provisions are far more radical than the Slovene constitutional amendments, with which we only wish to protect ourselves from a possible situation in which the sovereignty of Slovenia is threatened," said Janez Jansa, replying in today's Radio Ljubljana afternoon program, to a question from a listener on what would happen to her son, who is doing his military

service in Serbia, in the event of the breakup of Yugoslavia. Jansa added that he believes that in such an event it would be possible to agree in a civilized fashion on the disbandment of units. Jansa also assesses that the situation is not yet so exacerbated that such a situation could arise during the military service of the present generation.

Jansa also replied to questions on the activities of retired Army personnel which mentioned General Stevan Mirkovic by name and others who are working "in the background" and "are seconding or assisting the extreme variant of Serbian politics." They have recently also been making public apearances.

Commander of the Territorial Defense Force Janez Slapar stated that "Gen. Hocevar has not handed over his post," but that they are "at the stage of arranging the transfer."

Slovene Government on Display of Tito Portraits

LD0810132390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—Portraits and sculptures of Josip Broz Tito are not national symbols and it is no longer necessary to display them in the premises of state bodies and other public institutions. No such obligation stems from the current legislation, says a recommendation in which the Slovene Government replied to numerous questions and proposals concerning portraits of Tito.

The relevant federal law only regulates the way and conditions under which the name and portraits of Josip Broz Tito may be used, the recommendation says, adding that pictures and sculptures of Tito, who was our leader for a long time and a great historical figure, form part of our past.

At the same time the Slovene Government holds that Tito's pictures and sculptures should be removed in a civilized way. Those items which have either artistic or historical value must be forwarded to relevant organizations.

However, it should be understood that by this recommendation the Executive Council is not encroaching upon the sphere of privately owned buildings, the recommendation concludes.

Peterle Invites Secretary Kadijevic to Slovenia

LD0910170690 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1259 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia Prime Minister Lojze Peterle today sent a letter to Federal Prime Minister Ante Makovic, in which he invites Federal Secretary for National Defense Veljko Kadijevic to visit Slovenia.

Peterle says in the letter that it is his wish to clear up the misunderstandings between Slovenia and the federal leadership concerning the percentage of soldiers who serve the military term outside Slovenia.

The Federal Secretariat for National Defense maintains that Slovenia is not fulfilling its obligations and sending enough recruits to serve the military term outside their own republic. Slovenia, for its part, feels that the Federal Secretariat's claims are groundless. Demands have been raised in Slovenia for the Republic completely to stop sending recruits to other parts of the country.

The letter to Markovic followed yesterday's meeting between the federal prime minister and Peterle in Belgrade, at which it was agreed that the Slovene Government prepare a detailed information about recruits.

Slovenia is Yugoslavia's most highly developed republic and it firmly insists on its autonomy. The Slovene parliament recently decided to take over the command of the territorial defense in the republic, which is part of the unified Yugoslav Armed Forces. Under the Yugoslav Federal Constitution, the country's armed forces are under the command of the Yugoslav state Presidency.

The Yugoslav state Presidency is against the implementation of the Slovene Assembly's decision.

Serbia's Radmilovic Attacks Confederal Agreement

LD1010083190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2132 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Novi Sad, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—"The concept of the confederal agreement as proposed by Slovenia and Croatia is unacceptable to Serbia."

This was stated in Novi Sad Television "Signals" program tonight by Dr Stanko Radmilovic, president of the Serb Executive Council.

"Serbia should not stand still, as it has often done in the past, and keep repeating that it is for a federation. It should offer its solutions to ward off the attempts to place it in an unequal position through the confederal concept," Radmilovic said.

He said he does not see why the republic should accept solutions whereby parts of the Serb nation, living outside the present Serb borders, should become national minorities or ethnic groups with an uncertain status and an uncertain chance of preventing assimilation.

It is also unacceptable, from the economic point of view, that some confederal units should be privileged. To give an example, they would have an open access to the markets in Vojvodina and Kosovo, but would be under no commitment to contribute to their development, Radmilovic said.

We cannot and do not want to accept such a confederation and we shall soon come out with measures which

will stop Serbia being in an unequal position, Dr. Stanko Radmilovic said in the "Signals" program.

Rift Recorded in Serbian Democratic Party

LD0910205390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—An appeal yesterday by Kosta Cavoski, Nikola Milosevic, Aleksandar Petrovic, Vladeta Jankovic, and Milan Bozic, founder members of the Democratic Party [Demokratska Stranka], calling on opposition leaders to boycott the elections is a clear sign of a rift in one of the largest and most respectable parties in Serbia.

All rumors about the discord between Kosta Cavoski and his followers, on one side, and the recently reelected chairman of the party, Dragoljub Micunovic, on the other, have been confirmed in the context of the coming elections. [passage omitted]

Serb Renewal Movement's Draskovic on Croat Ties

LD0910171190 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Stockholm, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—Vuk Draskovic, leader of the Serbian Renewal Movement, one of the strongest opposition parties in the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, told a Swedish radio station (a program broadcast in the Serbo-Croatian language) that relations between Serbs and Croats should be made at least tolerable.

Draskovic said he believed that it would be easier for him to see eye to eye with Croatian President Franjo Tudjman than with the leader of the up until recently ruling Communists in the Republic, Ivica Racan.

"I do not agree with anything Tudjman says but I respect the fact that he says everything he thinks and intends to do out in the open," Draskovic said.

Draskovic underscored that, if his party wins in the December elections in Serbia, all Serbs living abroad will be able to return to the country, excluding those "wishing revenge."

Serbs and Croats are a related Slav people who speak the same, Serbo-Croatian language. The only difference is that Serbs are Serbian Orthodox and Croats Catholics and the Serbian alphabet is Cyrillic while the Croatian Latin, Draskovic said.

Bosnia's Presidency To Follow 'Parity Principle'

LD0910171990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—Today at a joint session of all its three chambers, presided over by President Zlatan Karavdic, the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly adopted changes and amendments to the constitutional law on amendments to the republican Constitution. Instead of proportional principle, the amendments introduce a parity principle on a national structure for the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency. According to this, the future Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency will consist of two Muslims, Serbs and Croats, and one more representative of other nations and nationalities living in this republic. The parity principle stems from a principle of national equality, while the proportional national principle will be applied to other bodies in this republic.

Future Structure Based on Ethnicity

AU0910162790 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Excerpt] At a joint session of all three chambers of the Bosnian Assembly the delegates adopted a conclusion according to which the future Presidency of this republic will be set up on a parity basis. Bosnia-Hercegovina will soon offer its concept of the future structure of Yugoslavia. Here is a report from Sarajevo by Ljubomir Nikolic:

[Nikolic] The future Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina will consist of two Muslims, two Serbs, two Croats, and one representative of the [other] nationalities that live here. This is a final decision which the delegates of the republican assembly adopted today.

Immediately after the session, during the signing of the interparty convention on fair play during the election campaign, the representatives of the Party of Democratic Action expressed their dissatisfaction with this decision claiming that it harms Muslims.

The Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina today sent a demand to Zlatan Karavdic, president of the republican Assembly, calling for the introduction of a Chamber of Peoples which would protect the interests of the Serbian people in this republic. Since the last session of the Assembly chambers in the present form will be held on 30 October, it remains to be seen how the demand of the Serbian Democratic Party is going to fare.

Today, we learned that the leadership of Bosnia-Hercegovina will soon inform the public about its version of a new organization of Yugoslavia. This republic has not accepted the offered solution on the federation and a referendum nor the concept of the confederal organization of the country. [passage omitted]

Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidential Candidate Named

LD0910191290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—The Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists [LC]—the Socialist Democratic Party [Savez Komunista Bosne i Hercegovine—Socijalisticka Demokratska Partija—SDP] and

the Social Democratic Alliance [Socijalisticki Demokratsi Savez—SDS] will contest the forthcoming elections for republican and federal posts with joint candidates. Dr. Nijaz Durakovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee, will be one of the candidates for president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The other six candidates for the same post will be announced tomorrow when the two parties are expected to agree on a single list of names.

This was said by Emina Keco and Ivo Komsic, members of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC-SDP Presidium, at a press conference today. They also confirmed that their party will uphold the nomination of Bogic Bogicevic as member of the SFRY Presidency.

Bosnian Parties Conclude Election Rules Decree

LD0910143890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1319 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—The representatives of 15 of the 38 political parties and organizations in Bosnia-Hercegovina today signed an inter-party convention on the rules of conduct during the election campaign for the first democratic multi-party elections scheduled for November 18. Other major parties also said they would sign the document.

The document, written by the republican election supervision committee, sets the rules for civilized and responsible conduct of all parties in the election campaign.

The election supervision committee chairman Petar Simonetti said that tolerance is a way of life in multinational Bosnia-Hercegovina. He recalled instances of intollerance during World War Two which were tragic for all its nations.

Four Bosnian Parties Join Markovic's Alliance

LD0810132190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—The Alliance of Reformist Forces of Yugoslavia [Savez Reformskih Snaga Yugoslavije—SRSJ] for Bosnia-Hercegovina was today joined by three liberal parties and one social democratic party from this republic. These are the Bihac-based Bosnian Democratic Party [Bosanska Demokratska Stranka], the Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina [Demokratska Partija BIH], the Social Democratic Alliance of Bosnia-Hercegovina [Socijaldemokratski Savez BIH] (both Mostar-based) and the Bosanski Brod-based Party of Democratic Agreement [Stranka Demokratskog Dogovora].

Today, after signing their collective membership certificates, SRSJ President for Bosnia-Hercegovina Nenad Kecmanovic said that he expects the Association for Yugoslav Democratic Initiative [Udruzenje za Jugoslavensku Demokratsku Incijativu], which has several branches in this republic, and the Party of Yugoslavs [Partija Jugoslovena] to join the reformists soon. In this way, as Kecmanovic says, the reformists are proving in practice that they are an alliance of reformist forces and not an organization which sticks to Ante Markovic's program in a sectarian manner.

Macedonian Area Tense After 'Tumultuous' Events

LD0810151390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1054 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Kicevo, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—Following yesterday's tumultuous events, when several thousand citizens rallied in Kicevo, storming militia commander Dobreta Illievski's house and firing sporadic shots, the situation in the area is calmer this morning. It is still extremely tense, though. The leadership of Kicevo and its citizens and those of the neighboring village of Dobrenoec are warning that they will resist by force any attempt at using force.

This situation emerged following yesterday's police intervention at the distribution facility of the local pipeworks in Studencica. During this incident, police broke though "a human wall" formed by the people of Kicevo who, by closing a valve, cut off the drinking water supply to Krusevo and Prilep. Although the police, as is reported, did not use force, 35 participants in this rally claim to have sustained minor injuries. [passage omitted]

Macedonian Christian Democratic Party Registered

LD0810123790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0950 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Summary] Ohrid, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—The Municipal Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Ohrid today registered Macedonia's 28th political party—the Christian Democratic Party of Macedonia [Demohriscanska Stranka Makedonije]. The Ohrid-based party plans to set up its branches in other Macedonian towns as well. Its chairman, Vasil Risteski, says that the party favors a sovereign Macedonia within Yugoslavia.

Montenegrin Presidential Elections Set for 9 Dec

AU0910112890 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The elections for the president and members of the Montenegrin Presidency will be held on 9 December. Candidates should be put up by 18 November. Dr. Dragan Radonjic, president of the Montenegrin Assembly, made this decision today and informed the public about it.

Federal Spokesman Criticizes Jerusalem Bloodshed

LD0910193690 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1523 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—"We condemn the brutal action of Israeli authorities causing bloodshed of Palestinians in the eastern part of Jerusalem," Yugoslav

Foreign Secretariat spokesman said here on Tuesday [9 October], commenting on yesterday's massacre in that city. He called on both sides to "refrain from any further violence which would only aggravate the situation and cause new casualties."

"This sad event has again proved the necessity of urgent resolution of the Palestinian question, the crucial issue in the long-term and complex Middle East crisis," the spokesman said.

Helsinki Federation Members Visit To Be Allowed

LD0910210490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 Oct (TANJUG)—As reported by the Slovene Republican Information Committee, Dr. Janez Drnovsek, member of the SFRY Presidency, today sent a letter to Karl von Schwarzenberg, chairman of the International Helsinki Federation. In the letter, says a statement issued by Dr. Janez Drnovsek's office in Ljubljana, Von Schwarzenberg is told: "At your request the SFRY Presidency considered and positively resolved the problem of the expulsion of the delegates of the International Helsinki Federation who were in Kosovo between 2 and 5 September of this year."

"The appropriate administrative organs will cancel their decision to place a ban on the arrival of the four delegation members in Yugoslavia," says Dr. Drnovsek. He expresses the hope that future cooperation between Yugoslavia and the International Helsinki Federation will be successful and fair.